New York and Chicago Wholesale Prices
School Suits.
Now is the time to get your Boys Suits and waists at Cost until Sept. 1.
BARGAIN STORE.
North West Corner of Square.

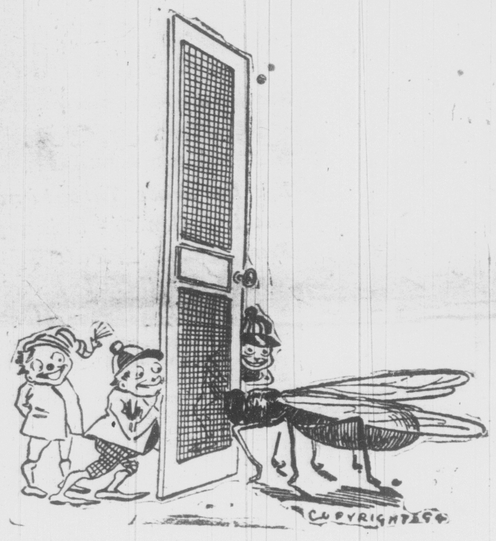
THE DEMOCRAT.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER

AT COST, Wholesale Cost.
From now until Sept. 1, we intend to reduce our stock of goods in order to make room for our Fall and Winter Stock and to do this we have concluded to make a sacrifice and sell at Cost without reserve. We mean what we say, if you don't believe, ask to see our Cost Mark.
BARGAIN STORE.

VOL. 11 M'KINNEY, TEXAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1894. NO 32

J. P. DOWELL



This door is not for the purpose of protecting you against candidates, for they will not be with you long It is for the purpose of protecting you against flies, mosquitoes, etc.

CUTLERY,

TABLE AND POCKET

—FROM—

CHEAPEST TO FINEST GRADE.

Hardware and Mechanics tools from all best known manufacturers.

SUPERIOR COOK STOVES.

Shelf Goods, all kinds, too numerous to mention, Crockery, Glassware, Dinner and Tea sets from the Potters of England, France and Germany at

Prices to Suit the Hard Times.

9 & 11 East Louisiana St., McKINNEY, TEXAS.

THE
Bell Watch Case Co.
Make the Best Gold Filled Cases
ALL SIZES.
Main Office, CINCINNATI, Ohio, U. S. A

16-SIZE HUNTING ROYAL.

Warranted 10, 20 and 25 years. See that your case has trade mark "Comet," "Royal" or "Bell" stamped in gold and you are safe on quality and guarantee. We refer to any Commercial Agency as to the value of our guarantee. For sale by responsible and leading Jewelers.
D. GOODIN, Agent,
McKinney, Tex.

ELECTRIC TELEPHONE
Sold outright, no rent, no royalty. Adapted to City, Village or Country. Needed in every home, shop, store and office. Greatest convenience and best seller on earth.
Agents make from $5 to $50 per day.
One in a residence means a sale to all the neighbors. Fine instruments, no toys, works anywhere, any distance. Complete, ready for use when shipped. Can be put up by any one, never out of order, no repairing, lasts a life time. Warranted. A money maker. Write W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus, O.

FIRST CLASS
Board and Lodging
—AT—
Mrs. M. W. Webb's
No. 516, Jackson St., Corner of Pearl
Dallas, Texas.
Rate $1.00 per Day. Nice, large cool rooms and bath privileges.

PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS
COPYRIGHTS.
CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.
Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

$15 For You $15.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY RATES.
Walden's Texas Business College
Austin, Texas.
Write to-day for Catalogue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$1,000 in money; also other valuable premiums to good guessers, BASE BALL Enthusiasts, this is your opportunity See offer HOME AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE. Price 25c. All Newsdealers; or 53 E. 10th St. New York

VIRGINIA COLLEGE
For YOUNG LADIES, Roanoke, Va
Opens Sept. 12, 1894. One of the leading schools for Young Ladies in the South. Magnificent buildings, all modern improvements. Campus ten acres. Grand mountain scenery in valley of Va., famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. In art and music unexcelled. Pupils from seventeen states. For catalogs address Rice President
W. A HARRIS, D. D. Roanoke, Va.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE
Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.
HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

Dr. C. F. BROWN'S
YOUNG AMERICAN LINIMENT
The kind that Cures—
Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Cramps PAIN Lame Back, Lumbago, Chest Colds
INFLAMMATION OF EVERY KIND.
Also Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Galls or Screw Worm in Stock.
In use 35 years, Never failed to Cure.
A FAMOUS REMEDY OF A FAMOUS PHYSICIAN.
Price, 25 cts. All Druggists.
C. F. Brown Chemical Co., 72 John St., New York.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
Tulane University of Louisiana.
Its advantages for practical instruction, both in ample laboratories and abundant hospital materials are unequaled. Free access is given to the great Charity Hospital with 700 beds and 8000 patients annually. Special instruction is given daily AT THE BEDSIDE OF THE SICK. The next session begins October 18th, 1894. For catalogue and information address
PROF. S. E. CHAILLE, M. D., Dean,
P. O. Drawer 261, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

W. D. COOSTREE
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.
Complete Stock, popular prices.
Opposite J. P. Dowell, East Louisiana Street,
McKINNEY, - - TEXAS.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE WHISKY TRUST.

THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF BILL ENRICHES IT $75,000,000.

THE SUGAR TRUST ALSO GETS A BENEFIT OF ABOUT $50,000,000.

A Campaign Fund of $500,000 That Was a Great Investment. —Democratic Legislation.

[ST. LOUIS-GLOBE DEMOCRAT]

The considerasion shown by the democrats for the sugar trust has been made familiar to the people; but the fact is not so well understood that they have done still more for the whiskey trust. According to the best estimates the profits likely to be realized by the sugar trust under the tariff bill as it now stands and as it will probably be passed is about $50,000,000, all advantages considered. This is certainly a very liberal return for the $500,000 which it contributed to the democratic campaign fund, and it is presumably well satisfied with the result of that investment. But at the same time an outright gift of $40,000,000 is made to the whiskey trust, with the assurance of $35,000,000 more in the course of a few years. That is to say, the increase of the whiskey tax from 90cts to $1.10 per gallon shall take effect at once; but this increase is not to be levied on whiskey now in bond, and such whiskey may accordingly be withdrawn on payment of the 90c tax, and sold with the additional 20c added to the price. There are now about 200,000,000 gallons of whiskey in bond, and a profit of 20cts per gallon thereon will amount to $40,000,000.

Furthermore, the bonded period is extended from 3 to 8 years, which provides an opportunity for the trust to put 100,000,000 gallons of raw whiskey in the custody and protection of the government, there to gain in age and grow in value without any risk or expense. The increase of value for the five extra years in bond may be put at 10cts per gallon or $10,000,000; and to this is to be added the saving of interest for that time on the $110,000,000 of taxes, or about $25,000,000, making in all a profit of at least $35,000,000 on account of the extension of the bonded period. It will be seen therefore that the whiskey tax has been so adjusted as to yield the trust an aggregate gain of $75,000,000, on a comparatively low estimate of the value of the advantages thus conferred. The price of whiskey has already been advanced in anticipaiion of the passage of the bill, and it is safe to predict that the trust will make the most of its chances. No reason has been advanced for this extraordinary concession to one of the most obnoxious organizations in the country. The people are told that the whiskey tax is to be increased for the purpose of raising more revenue, but they are not told that the whiskey trust will derive $75,000,000 from it by reason of the conditions under which it is to be imposed. It is thus that legislation is shaped by the democratic party for the profit of favored interests, to the advantage of certain trusts and monopolies; and it is for this reason among others that the pending tariff bill may properly be characterized as the worst one that has ever been formulated.

The Populist Outlook From A Democratic Point Of View.

The populists of the second (Ill.) congressional district made a ten strike by nominating John Z. White for congress. He is an advanced reformer, and when elected, as he will be, will take a leading place among the independent element in the house of representatives. It is entirely probable that the third party representatives in the next congress will have such strength as to make them an important factor in legislation. The Times hopes to see the congressional representatives of the people's party maintain the high standard set in the Fifty-third congress by Messrs. Simpson, Pence, McKeighan, and other populists. Certainly Mr. White will contribute to this end.

While the Times is not specifically a partisan populist newspaper any more than it is partisan democratic organ, it regards the growing strength of the third party with nothing but satisfaction. A strong populist minority, or, indeed, a third party majority, in the state legislature or the national congress would be a good thing for the cause of industrial progress. The democratic party, in theory the party of the people, has come under the domination of its Eastern element which is too closely allied with the money power to be capable of just and intelligent legislative action. In the present congress Eastern democrats no less than Eastern republicans have played the parts of legislative agents of monopoly. The administration, nominally democratic, has been in effect as wholly destitute of true democratic principles as an administration headed by Wm. K. Vanderbilt would be. Plutocracy has fastened its hold upon the national democratic organization and defeat will be wholesome to the party and advantageous to the country whenever such defeat does not mean the triumph of the still more plutocratic republicans.

For these reasons the Times rejoices in the growing strength of the third party movement, and hopes to see that party well represented in congress and in the state legislatures.—Chicago Times, (Dem.)

At Fort Wayne, Friday, the world's pacing record of 2:04 was lowered by the great son of Hartford, Robert J., driven by Ed Geers, to 2:03 3-4.

One of the most disastrous forest fires that ever raged, swept over a portion of Minnesota Sunday, destroying hundreds of lives and millions of dollars worth of property.

Gen. N. P. Banks, a noted statesman and union soldier in the late war, died, Sept. 1, at his home in Waltham, Mass., of brain trouble.

SNAP SHOTS.

[Dallas News.]

No mortal ever impugns his own motives.

Even the racy man is sometimes caught.

The ease with which some people get along is stranger than friction.

No one can broaden his own views by spreading himself

The snappish person is always badly bitten.

Woman was not created merely to follow around and sweep up after man.

In the great game of base ball the rule is to finish to a fight.

McKINNEY.

Her Business Growth.

A FAVORABLE COMPARISON.

COLLIN COUNTY OF THE PAST AND PRESENT

Carefully Prepared and Compiled by The Democrat.

In the year of 1850 Collin county had a population of only 1950. To-day her population is over 50,000! In the year of 1850 she produced only 88,195 bushels of corn and scarcely any cotton. In 1893 she produced 3,000,000 bushels of corn and 75,000 bales of cotton! Other crops have increased in proportion.

In the year of 1850 McKinney had only a population of 192. Now it is a flourishing little city of 5000 of the most substantial citizenship.

In July, 1891, THE DEMOCRAT listed 125 business firms; today we are able to list 218, as follows:

EAST SIDE OF SQUARE.

E M Board, Groceries
A L Cole, Saloon.
R Rambo, Saloon.
Smith Bros.' Druggists.
Wilcox & Rogers, Groceries.
P E Denton, Saloon.
R T Seay, Book Store.
F C Carr's Barber Shop.
Mack & Gresham, Lawyers.
Lewis & Ditto, Groceries.

NORTH SIDE OF SQUARE

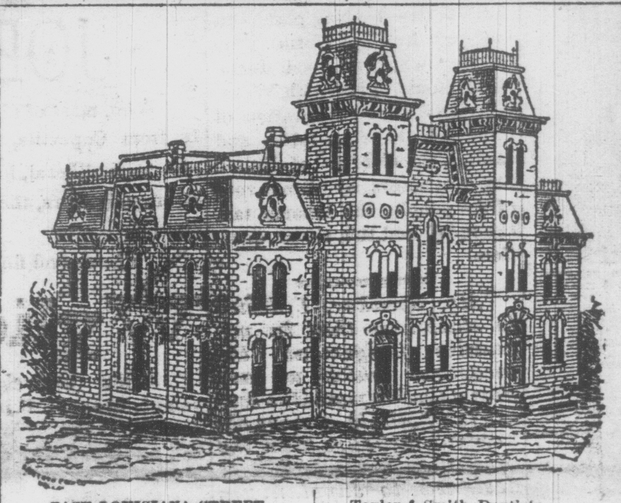
Geo Murphy & Co, Dry Goods.
I O O F Hall.
J H Henderson, Tailor.
Wakely & Cobb, Art Gallery.
J B Dodson & Co, Druggist.
M Aron & Co, Dry Goods.
H L Pearson, Dentist.
Mrs Belle Stiff, Dressmaking.
H L Davis, Lawyer.
H A Finch, Lawyer.
Metropolitan Store, Dry Goods.
McClellan & Muse, Lawyers.
Smith & Evans, Lawyers.
G H Provine, Physician.
A L Cole, Saloon.
Howard & Williams, Saloon.
Bargain Store, Dry Goods.

WEST SIDE OF SQUARE.

Henry Herndon, Druggist.
Burl Stiff, Saloon.
W P Suttle, Shoe Store.
Dr Metz.
R L Parker, Shoe shop.
H E Bryant, Physician.
Jesse Shain, Groceries.
First Nat'l Bank.
Chas Bush, Book Store.
V C Coleman, Jeweler.
Atwood, Violet & Co, Cotton Exch.
G H Bolton, Men's Clothing.
Erwin & Fant, Druggists:
Largent & Throckmorton, Physician
S H Abbott, Physician.
R Gale, Physician.
O H Kirkpatrick, Physician.
R L Ray, Home Life Insurance.
Rogers & Sherwood, Groceries.

SOUTH SIDE OF SQUARE.

I D Newsome Sons & Company, Groceries and Farm Implements.
J G Davis Sr, Fire Insurance.
H E Baylis, Physician.
Abernathy & Beverly, lawyers.
Geo E Felton, Grain Broker.
Ware Bros & Co, Corn Millers.
J P Webster, Groceries.
W M Hynds & Co, Grain and Cotton Buyers.
Harrison & Co, Cotton and Grain Dealer.
R E Bristol, City Drug Store.
J P Crouch, Furniture.
J P Crouch & Co, Hardware.
Wylie & Baldwin, Dry Goods.
Caldwell & Caldwell, Physicians.
F H Welch & Son, Insurance.
I E Webb, Physician.
H H Crouch, Cotton Grain Dealer.
Collin County National Bank.



EAST LOUISIANA STREET.

D F Gerrish, Gin.
Jas H Lewis, Saloon.
Haya's Barber Shop.
A L Thacker, Shoemaker.
W A Douglas, Lunch and Meals.
P E Denton, Wagon Yard.
J M Wilcox & Son, Lumber Yard.
J M Malone, Saloon.
W D Goostree, Groceries.
S T Hammond, Restaurant & bakery
H G Harrison, Knife Stand.
W B Kindell, Groceries.
Cheap John's Clothing Store.
J B Pond, Boot and Shoe maker.
M K & T Freight Depot.
H & T C " "
Hill & Webb, grain & cotton dealers
J G Barnes, Grain & Cotton dealer.
J S McKinney, Livery & feed stable
Kentucky House, Todd Warden, pro
J M Wilcox & Son, Lumber Yard.
Dowell, Field & Love, Agricultural Implements.
DEMOCRAT OFFICE.
B F Houston & Co, General Mdse.
J P Dowell, Hardware.
J M Thomas, Shooting gallery.
Richardson & Livingston, Lunch.
Gough & Andrews, Lawyers.
T D Emerson & Bro, Fire Insurance
F W Mack, Grocery Agent.
W L Boyd, Money Broker.
Kentucky Store, C L Young, prop.

WEST LOUISIANA STREET.

B W Rhine, dry goods.
J D Page, Fire Insurance agent.
Harris & Largent, grain and cotton buyers.
New York Life Insurance, Blewett & Goonwin, agents.
T W Wiley, Physician & surgeon.
G W Fox, Groceries.
Asbury & Sneed, second-hand store and Furniture dealers.
A T Wilson & Co, Groceries.
" " " Rest'r't, confections
J G Anthony, groceries.
Frank Allen, Meat Market.
Enquirer.
T J Cloyd, Binders and Machinery.
Hedgecoxe & Thurmon, Blacksmith
Cameron, Armstrong Bros, Lumber
Frank Gutgeselle, Bakery.
Parlin Orendorff Co, Farm Impl'm'ts
Heard & Pearce, Grocers & Cotton Buyers.
J P Neaney, Harness and Saddles.
Opera House. [Up stairs]

EAST VIRGINIA STREET.

Cotton Seed Oil Mill
McKinney Electric Light Co.
Ice Factory, E W Morton, prop.
Union depot.
J T Webb, Confections and Cold drinks.
Elm Saloon.
H C Killingsworth, Warehouse.
Smith & Doty (col) Barber shop.
Pearl Manning, cold drinks & cigars
Bootblack and Hot Tamale stand.
Tennessee Barbecue & lunch stand.
Nale's Second Hand Store.
St George Hotel.
Post Office.
Nickel Store.
McKinney & Hill, Harness, saddles
K of P Hall.
S Donner, Tailor.
Compress.
Tennessee Hotel.
H C Killingsworth, Grain and Live Stock.
Cotton Exchange Saloon.
G H Dowlin, Groceries.
G W Owens, Wholesale and Retail Lumber dealers.
Hancock, Blacksmith shop.
S H Smith, Carriage & Repair shop
Phillips & Oates, Livery stable.
San Antonio Lunch stand,
Bright's Chile & Lunch stand.
S Wiseman, Dry goods.
DeArmond & Church, Lawyers.
Aaron Coffey, Real Estate agent.
L D Smith, Architect,
Mrs Duer, Dress Making.
Taylor & Smith, Dentists.
W B Schimmelpfennig, Teacher of Piano.
Dr E Lee Burton.
Telephone.

WEST VIRGINIA STREET.

S E Martin, Oyster and Fish parlor.
D Goodin, Jeweler.
Dedmond' Barber shop.
Berry & McDowell, Groceries.
Jones & Carpenter, Lawyers.
Fitzhugh & Clardy, Butchers.
D P Wilmeth, Feed store.
R C White, lawyer.
H A Kistler, Candy Factory,
G R Wear, Art Gallery.
Mrs A C Woodall, Millinery and Dressmaking.
Parker & Ritter, Gunsmiths.
City Hotel, F M Warden, Prop'r.
Mrs Shelby Gutgeselle, Dressmaking
Jenkins & Pearson, Lawyers.
Jenkins & Wilson Land Agents.
M H Garnett, Lawyer.
C W Noyes, Surveyor and Abstract
C C Provine, Lawyer.
Byrne & Henson, Collin County Abstract Co.
T H Jones, Groceries.
J William Hays, Physician.

EAST HUNT STREET.

Collin County Milling Company.

SOUTH TENNESSEE STREET.

Gerrish & Forsyth, Blacksmiths and Carriage Makers.
W C Gray, Paint Shop.
Warden's Livery Stable.
W A Walcott & Bro, Marble works.
Howell & Staggs, Saloon.
J B Rhoden, Restaur'nt & groceries
S D Dohoney, Saddles and Harness
Racket Store.
T J Melton & Sons, Groceries.
Thompson & McKinney, Notary Public and Real Estate Agents.
Gazette.
W W Wilson, Saloon.
Blue Gallery, H T Connor, propr.
Wm Allen, Meat Market.
J M Andrews, Groceries.
Henry Taylor, Jeweler & Umbrella Repairer.
W A Manon, Barber,
W P Polly, Boot and Shoe Shop.
Doc Turner, Barber Shop.
J F Hollander, Boot & Shoe Maker.
M B Rexrode, Pianos, Organs and Bicycles.

NORTH TENNESSEE STREET.

Examiner.
R C Knott, Blacksmith Shop.
Jack Howard, Wood workman.
Mrs Cheek, Board and Lodging.
Berger's Gin.
Beck & Coffey, Livery Stable.
M Aron & Co, Dry Goods.

NORTH KENTUCKY STREET.

Common's Boarding House.
Claud Wilmeth, Feed Stable, Coal and Hitch Yard.
Sam Lee, Chinese Laundry.
E W Morton, Sample Room.
" " Ice House.
American Express Company.
Wells, Fargo " "
Telegraph Office.
Lawrence Waddill, Groceries.
Gibson & Erwin, Physicians.
Will Miller, 'Smith & Machinist.
Foote House, E W Morton.
Foote House Saloon.

SOUTH KENTUCKY STREET.

City Hall.
Z M Shirley, City Recorder.
G E Carpenter, City Attorney.
A Craus, McKinney Bottling works
Scott Allison, Feed Store and Wagon Yard.
J C Moore, Agricultural implements
Jail
Griffin's Gin; S College street.
Wilson & Cole, Abstractors; Court House.

RECAPITULATION.

Groceries	20
Lawyers	18
Hotels and Restaurants	16
Saloons	13
Physicians	14
Dry Goods	19
Grain Dealers	10
Barber Shops	6
Blacksmith Shops	6
Wagon Yards	5
Drug Stores	5
Shoe Shops	6
Farm Implements	6
Fire Insurance	4
Livery Stables	4
Confectioneries	4
Lumber Yards	4
News Papers	4
Dress Makers	4
Abstract Offices	3
Jewelers	3
Furniture Stores	3
Art Galleries	3
Depots	3
Meat Markets	3
Saddles and Harness	3
Real Estate Agents	3
Gins	3
Feed Stores	3
Flour and Grain Mills	2
Banks	2
Book Stores	2
Life Insurance	2
Hardware	2
Tailors	2
Dentists	2
Express Companies	2
Bakeries	2
Notions	2
Cotton Exchange	1
Grain Mill	1
Shoe Store	1
Broker	1
Music and Sewing Machines	1
Knife Stand	1
Shooting Gallery	1
Wood Workman	1
Architect	1
Music Teacher	1
Telephone	1
Gunsmith	1
Ice House	1
Opera House	1
Cotton Seed Oil Mill	1
Electric Light Factory	1
Ice Factory	1
Cotton Compress	1
Total	218

Secret Orders.

Knights of Pythias,
I O O F,
Masons,
G A R,
I O O F, (colored)

Churches, (White)

Baptist,
Methodist,
Christian,
C Presbyterian,
Presbyterian,
Episcopal,
Catholic. (No Building)

Churches, (Colored)

Methodist, (2)
Free Mission Baptist,
Missionary "
Free Will "

Schools. (White)

Two Public Schools, 13 Teachers,
McKinney Collegiate Inst., 8 Teachers.

Schools. (Colored)

Public Schools, 2.

Religious Societies.

Epworth League,
Christian Endeavors, (2)
Young People's Baptist Union,
Baptist Library,
Woman's Aid Society.

County Officials.

M. G. Abernathy,	County Judge.
T. F. Mangum,	County Attorney.
J. W. Waddill,	County Clerk.
J. L. Moulden,	Sheriff.
John W. McKinney,	Tax Collector.
R. S. Chandler,	Tax Assessor.
W. H. Taylor,	County Treasurer,
S. P. Clardy,	County Surveyor.

CITY OFFICIALS.

J M Pearson,	Mayor;
G E Carpenter,	Attorney;
Z M Shirley,	Recorder;
R F Dowell,	Secretary;
W H Sims,	Treasurer;
R B Davis,	Assessor and Collector;
Sam Burks,	Marshal;
Chief Warden,	Policeman;
Dr R Gale,	Health Officer;

ALDERMEN,

Ward 1,	J K P Shrader, Jesse Shain;
" 2,	J R Parker, W T Brooke;
" 3,	W T Moore, A A Wolcott;
" 4,	T T Emerson, G R Dowlen.

AMONG THE ROCKS
Of people who visit the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., are many who are sent there, by those who have already, from personal experience, learned of the great
Triumph in Conservative Surgery
achieved by the Surgeons of that famed institution. Little heroic, or cutting surgery is found necessary. For instance,
TUMORS Ovarian, Fibroid (Uterine) and many others, are removed by Electrolysis and other conservative means and thereby the perils of cutting operations avoided.
PILE TUMORS, however large, Fistula and other diseases of the lower bowel, are permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife.
RUPTURE, or Breach (Hernia) is radically cured without the knife and without pain. Trusses can be thrown away!
STONE in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, washed out and safely removed without cutting.
STRICTURES of Urinary Passage are also removed without cutting in hundreds of cases.
For Pamphlets, numerous references and all particulars, send ten cents (in stamps) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Take things patiently, even when you can't get them.

Any one can build or remove mountains at will with a good active imagination.

Waite Discharged.

Denver, Col., Aug. 31.—United States Commissioner Hisdale to-day rendered his decision in the case of Gov. Waite and others charged with opening a letter addressed to the police matron of Denver

In his decision the commissioner says: "While Gov. Waite read the letter and had it brought to his office he could not help this and the evidence against him is so doubtful as to show that he retained the letter or had anything to do with it being withheld from Mrs. Likens that I can not consider him guilty. The other defendants, however, retained the letter for a period of time and evidently used its contents to injure Mrs. Likens' character. So far as the defendants, Armstrong, Dwyer and Mullins, are concerned, I will hold them to the United States grand jury in the sum of $500 each and the defendant Waite is hereby discharged."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Forty Years the Standard.

An exhaustive cotton report in Saturday's Dallas News is to the effect that the cotton crop of Texas is damaged to a great extent. The prospect is dimmed by drouth, rain, worms and rust. The report is the work of the army of correspondents of the News throughout the state.

The meek girl sometimes wins hands down.

Important Information.

The "Rock Island Route" is now running through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado, leaving Fort Worth daily at 8:15 p. m., and arriving in Denver at 7:45 second morning. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this summer, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address the undersigned for folders, rates or information.

It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Flyer" to Kansas City and Chicago without change of cars.

Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full value for your money.

J. C. McCABE, G. P. A.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

The Human Electrical Forces!

How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, as the nerve fluid may be termed, is an especially attractive department of science, as it exerts so marked an influence on the health of the organs of the body. Nerve force is produced by the brain and conveyed by means of the nerves to the various organs of the body, thus supplying the latter with the vitality necessary to insure their health. The pneumogastric nerve, as shown here, may be said to be the most important of the entire nerve system, as it supplies the heart, lungs, stomach, bowels, etc., with the nerve force necessary to keep them active and healthy. As will be seen by the cut the long nerve descending from the base of the brain and terminating in the bowels is the pneumogastric, while the numerous little branches supply the heart, lungs and stomach with necessary vitality. When the brain becomes in any way disordered by irritability or exhaustion, the nerve force which it supplies is lessened, and the organs receiving the diminished supply are consequently weakened.

Physicians generally fail to recognize the importance of this fact, but treat the organ itself instead of the cause of the trouble. The noted specialist, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., has given the greater part of his life to the study of this subject, and the principal discoveries concerning it are due to his efforts.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, the unrivaled brain and nerve food, is prepared on the principle that all nervous and many other difficulties originate from disorders of the nerve centers. Its wonderful successful cure of these disorders is testified to by thousands in every part of the land.

Restorative Nervine cures sleeplessness, nervous prostration, dizziness, hysteria, mental debility, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, etc. Is free from opiates or dangerous drugs, and is sold on a positive guarantee by all druggists, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid.

Sold by all druggists.

THE DEMOCRAT,

F. C. Thompson,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Walter B. Wilson,
LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1894.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year,	$1.50
Eight Months,	1.00
Six Months,	.75
Three "	.40

Our Advertising Rates.

One column 1 year	$150.00
Half column 1 year	80.00
1-inch single column	12.00

Local notices, 7 cents per line for each insertion. Obituaries of more than 10 lines will be charged for at our usual rates.

All contracts will be charged for in proportion to the above.

Address,
F. C. THOMPSON, Proprietor,
McKinney, Texas

OUR STATE TICKET.

Governor—Judge T. L. Nugent, Fort Worth.
Lieut. Governor—Marion Martin.
Att'y. General—R. V. Bell.
Comptroller—E. O. Meltzen.
Treasurer—Henry E. McCulloch
Land Commissioner—S. C. Granberry
Supt. Pub. Instruction—E. P. Alsbury
For Congress
Dr. U. M. Browder.

ARKANSAS went democratic Monday.

REPUBLICANS carried Vermont Monday.

CONGRESSMAN SHAW, of Wisconsin, is dead. He was a past supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the world.

A farmer by the name of O. G. Klock killed his wife and then ended his own life near Vernon, Wilbarger county Tex., Aug. 31. He brooded over his financial condition.

J. W. BAILEY was nominated for congress at Sherman Tuesday. He did not "spurn" the action of the convention as he promised to do at Copeville on July 4—93.

A SALOON man at Merkel, Taylor county, was converted at a religious revival and afterwards he hauled all his liquors and furniture out on the prairie and burned them.

F. T. COOK, our esteemed friend who lives at Cloud Chief Okla., has received the republican nomination for county clerk. Mr. Cook is a splendid, able gentleman who has gone wrong politically.

THE eloqent Bryan, of Nebraska, a democratic leader in the halls of congress, declares that, "all good democrats should agree with the five leading planks in the populist platform"—and yet these little insignificant, hireling democrat icorators are ranting around all over the country, ridiculing populists for holding to such views.

WE have been authoritively informed that J. W. Bailey in his discussion with Dr. U. M. Browder at Gainesville last Saturday, denonced THE DEMOCRAT as being totally unreliable and denounced its editor as a "liar." We have this to say as we go to press, that when Mr. Bailey denounces as a lie any report written and published from the pen of the editor of this paper he himself utters a falsehood. We will in a future issue pay our respects to Mr. Bailey.

THE democratic state convention at Dallas endoraed "16 to 1"—Sixteen drinks of liquor to one of water.

CONGRESSMAN Bryan, of Nebraska, opened the campaign in Atlantic City, Iowa, on Aug 25, in behalf of Gen. J. B. Weaver, late candidate, on the populist ticket, for president. He exhorted the democsats to vote for Weaver. He said that the five leading planks in the populist platform were those on which all good democrats should agree with Weaver. They were—arbitration of differences between labor and capital, the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, the income tax, the tariff and the silver question.

"Mr. Speaker, I desire to state here that in my humble judgement the measare which we are now asked to pass (the senate tarff bill) is a more obnoxious measure than the McKinley act, which it is designed to supplant"—BOURKE COCHRAN.

***

"The passage of this bill means party perfidy and party dishonor."—GROVER CLEVELAND.

***

"The bill is five per cent worse than the McKinley Iniquity."—ROGER Q. MILLS.

SENATOR John P. Jones, of Nevada, has created a national political sensation by renouncing his allegiance to the republican party and joining the populists. He has been in the United Staes senate for 21 years, and is the acknowledged leader in that body in favor of silver. He is an Englshman by birth consequently is ineligible for the presidency, hence it cannot be an ambition to become president that caused him to change. By the action of Jones the populist party all over the north-west will recieve a great boost.

Leaves The Party.

Hillsboro, Tex., Aug. 30.—W. G. Beavers, a well known politician of Hill county, in a public letter, severs his connection with the democratic party, giving as his reasons for so doing that he cannot support the state ticket on a gold-bug platform. "Others, who favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, may do as they choose," he says, "but for myself I am not going to support any man or any party antagonistic to the free coinage of silver. The present platform, recently adopted at Dallas, is a bold, outspoken advocate of the gold standard. In the name of reason, what is to become of we laboring men? What is the future for us and our children?"

Mr. Beaver is a farmer, but takes a very active part in politics.

odd Fellows at Lookout Mountain.

On September 17th, the Sovereign Grand Lodge convenes at Lookout Mountain.

The Queen and Cresent Route (Cincinnati Southern) will sell tickets at greatly reduced rates, affoding a fine opportunity to visit the many points of interest around old Lookout.

Ask any agent for particulars or address R. H. GARRAT, A. G. P. A., New Orleans, La.; I. HARDY, A. G. P. A., Vicksburg, Miss.; S. C. RAY, T. P. A., Dallas, Tex.; A. J. LYTLE, D. P. A., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. R. MCGREGOR, T. P. A., Birmingham, Ala.; W. A. BECKLER, N. P. A., Chicago, Ill.; C. A. BAIRD, T. P. A., Detroit, Mich.; W. P. COOLEY, T. P. A., Pittsburg, Pa.; C. W. ZELL, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.; A. WHEDON, P. & T. A., Louisville, Ky., or W. C. RINEARSON, Cincinnati, O.

Notice, Alliance Men!

Life insurance at cost. All members of the farmers alliance who anticipate taking a life policy of insurance, will do well to insure in the Alliance Aid. It is purely mutual. I will be in each sub-alliance as soon as possible.

W. H. SLATER, Organizer;
Princeton, Texas.

WHY? WHY? WHY!

When all things--Political, Financial and Domestic are in harmony there must be a cause. Explaining the first we refer to our own

JOE BAILEY!

Who, most of his time, is at Washington, but more recently from Copeville, Texas, in whom all fathers recognize a statesman: liberal, honest and capable; possessing, unlike most of our neighbors, the power to capture the nomination without friction.

The second financial—WHAT?

Wylie & Baldwin

While the wheels of commerce abroad, and while our neighbors are creaking from friction and want of oil, our business "do move." We have thought that the Crouch building had interfered with our trade, but investigation proves that the people will climb over rubbish, trample the worm under foot and trade with us. Ask your neighbor if we are selling cheaper than heretofore.

Our Millinery

Will be in full blast by Saturday, making our stock more complete than ever.

Don't worry looking after so many articles overlooked by most houses when you can find them at our store. Then the domestic tranquility.

Hence the definition: Satisfactive Hope, is

WYLIE & BALDWIN,

This must be us, then remember us, especially if you expect to get married soon. Start Right and you will grow Right, financially and other ways.

Soliciting much, Guaranteeing much,
We beg to remain, Yours truly,

WYLIE & BALDWIN.

McKinney Experiment Station.

215 varieties of wheat were grown this season at the substation. 34 varieties equal or exceed the common mediterranean—all received the same cultivation in every respect.

Some of the varieties show a gain over the common mediterranean of nine bushels per acre.

Twenty-six varieties gave over twenty bushels per acre.

The following varieties exceeded the mediterranean in yield in number of bushels as follows:

Alabama,	3 Bus.
Bearded Silver Chaff,	4 "
Buckeye,	4 "
Canadian Wonder,	2 "
Coryell,	4 "
Earheart,	1 "
Geneva,	9 "
Hybrid No. 9,	2 "
Lebanon,	3 "
Longburry,	2 "
Menonite,	2 "
Michigan Amber,	9 "
Mediterranean Red Chaff,	4 "
Nebraska,	7 "
New Australian,	3 "
New York Flint,	4 "
Ontario,	2 "
O. K.,	4 "
Ramsey,	1 "
Purple Straw,	7 "
Red Amber,	4 "
Red Sea,	1 "
Red May,	3 "
Reliable,	1 "
Silverion,	2 "
Small Frame,	1 "
Travis,	9 "
Penquit Velvet Chaff,	2 "
Missouri Blue Stem,	17 "
Winter Green,	4 "
Yellow Blue Stem,	5 "

The average yield of the common mediterreanean per acre was 24 bushels which shows that the Missouri blue stem produced 41 bushels per acre.

Experiments with sixteen kinds of fertilizers on mediterranean wheat resulted in no profit.

Those desiring full reports of all the stations should address J. H. Connell, College Station, Tex.

The Tennessee Reunion.

The much talked of Tennessee reunion has come and gone and is now numbered among the eminently enjoyable gatherings of the year. For several weeks before, the different committees were active in making all neccessary preliminary arrangements, so that when Aug. 30, the first day of the reunion arrived, it found McKinney attired in the galiest of costumes with gates wide open and everything in readiness to receive the multitude that came flocking in.

On the evening of the 29th campers were on the grounds, and by ten o'clock next morning, when the line of march was formed on the north-west corner of the square to march to the grounds there were hundreds on hand. Under the direction of Ex Sheriff Scott Phillips, the long column, headed by Greenville's famous 5th regiment band, followed by the fire departments, numbers of businers floats, vehicles of all kinds, horsemen and footmen, wended its way to the reunion grounds in Andrew's park. It seemed like almost every state in the union was represented, but the Tennesseeans were largely in the majority.

At the grounds Hon. H. C. Mack, in the absence of the mayor, delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Col. R. D. Allison in behalf of the ex-Tennnesseeans Other local speakers delivered addresses.

The following day, Aug. 31, the crowd was still larger. In addition to speeches by local speakers, addresses were delivered by several visiting gentlemen among them Prof. P. B. H. Shearer, formerly of our city but now of Denison. The speaking was attentively listened to and enjoyed by all; plenty of ice water, barbecued meat and eatables of all kinds were on the grounds. A rain which came up about 3 o'clock in the evening caused the great crowd to disperse amid the mutterings of regret from every one at having the pleasure and enjoyment of the occassion ended so early in the day.

Browder--Bailey Appointments.

McKinney, Collin Co., Tex., Sept. 1.—The following was handed the News reporter:

Hon. J. W. Bailey will address the voters of Collid county at the following times and places: Anna, Monday, Sept. 17, at 1:30 in the evening; Blue Ridge, Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 1:30 in the evening: Farmersville, Wednesday, Sept. 19, at 1 in the evening; Plano, Thursday, Sept. 20, at 1 in the evening; Weston, Friday, Sept. 21, at 1 o'clock in he evening; McKinney, Saturday, Sept. 21, at 1 o'clock in the evening.

Hon. U. M. Browder, his opponent, is invited to be present for the purpose of a joint discussion of the political issues."

The above appointments were sent out without Mr. Bailey consulting Mr. Browder, as per former agreement, but we are pleased to state that Mr. Browder will be on hande at each place designated above and cheerfully join in discussion with Mr. Bailey upon the political issues now engaging the minds of the people. Our friends will please advertise these meetings well and urge the people to be on hand.

Exprmental Station.

In this issue will be found a few facts concerning the work done at the Collin County Experimental Station, under the management of Mr. Ferguson. and the control of the A. & M. College.

The commissioner's of the college have have determined to permanently locate three sub stations in this state.

The United States government makes an annual appropriation of $15,000 to each state and terrtory to establish and maintain experimental stations.

The director, through the local manager, inquires of the citizens of Collin county what inducement they will offer to make, permanent the location in this county.

It is supposed that the donation of a small track of available land will be sufficient to secure the permanent location.

A public meeting of citizens is called at the court house on next Saturday, Sept. 8th, at 2 o'clock, p. m, and everybody interested in agriculture is urged to attend and aid in securing this desirable public enterprise.

Teachers Meet.

Pursuant to a call of County Supt. T. A. Coleman, a meeting of teachers and trustees was held last Saturday at the District court room. Quite a number of teachers were in attendance, and we had an interesting meeting.

After the object of calling the meeting was stated, each book company was allowed to make any statement through its representatives, it saw fit to make. The object of the meeting was stated to be the adoption of books to fill the vacation made by the failure of Ginn & Co., to comply with their agreement in regard to such books as had been adopted at last years meeting. Ginn & Co. was ably represented by G. R. Smith.

On motion a committee was appointed to investigate the claims of each book. The following were the members: J. M. Bryan, T. C. Boone, Jr., J. D. Ratten, J. P. White, trustees; W. Barnett, Weston, F. G. Jones, Melissa, E. R. Hall, McKinney, Teachers,

The following report of the committee was adopted: "That we adopt Maxwell's three book series of grammar, the Pathfinder series of physiologies, Milnes' two book series of algebra and Stewart's geometry The other books adopted at our last meeting and allowed to remain in force were Ray's arithmetics, Barnes' readers, Barnes' histories, Maury's geographies, Swinton's speller, and Townsend's civil government. The meeting adjourned after the business had been transacted. J. H. HILL, Sec'y.

Marshal Burks arrested M. B. McLemore Friday and jailed him for passing a counterfeit dollar.

Prof. P. B. H. Shearer, the popular elocutionist and educator, was warmly greeting his many friends in our city during the big Tennessee reunion last week. The professor is now the principal of the normal, literary and elocution departments of the National, Commercial and Normal college at Denison, Tex., and we are glad to be able to say to his host of friends here that he is admirably situated for educational work. He highly entertained the vast throng on the reunion grounds by one of his happiest addresses.

Eld. Granville Jones, an evangelist from Austin, preached two interesting sermons Sunday at the Christian church, in the morning on "Seven Objections to the Scriptures," at eveening service on "Seven Reasons for Believing the Scriptures." He is now conducting a a series of meetings in the tabernacle erected on the grounds just north of the church building.

While returning home from the reunion last Friday evening Robert, a little 10 year-old son of Mr. J. T. White, of upper Rowlett, fell in some manner from the wagon and catching between the hind wheel and a projection on the bed, his abdomen was wedged in a space not more than 5 inches bruising and injuring him internally, but we hope, not fatally.

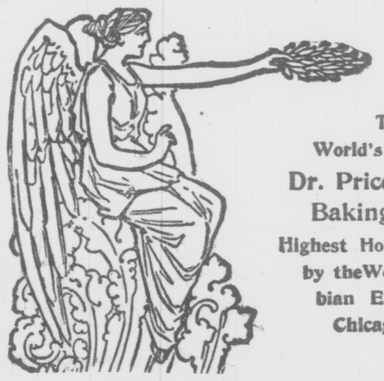
Mrs. Bettie Bevil, of Altoga, sister to Elisha and C. M. Swaim, died last Friday and was interred in the Stiff cemetery on Saturday. She came here with her husband and family from Mississippi in 1890. THE DEMOCRAT extends condolence to the bereaved relatives.

D. C. Jackson, the man who took a dose of morphine last Wednesday, with suicidal intent died Friday morning. It was thought that his life could be saved, at first, but medical aid only deferred death a short time. Unsuccessful speculation is said to have been the cause of his rash act.

The following partial list of Brown's 3rd Tennessee regiment of the confederate army was handed us by Comrade Hickman. Other members of the regiment are requested to send in names of survivors not here listed: Co. D, T. J. Hall; Co. A, R. D. Hickman; Co. E, J. G. Pullen, Henry Scott, Jack Mack, P. P. Graves, Tom Brown; Co. I, J. P. Hale.

Mr. Jesse Shain, who has been on an extended trip through the northern states, has returned to his home in McKinney looking much better.

Mack Harris, accompanied by his sister, Miss Daisy, departed Sunday for Waco where they will attend school at Baylor university.



The World's Tribute to
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Highest Honors Awarded by the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

World's Fair Medal and Diploma

awarded to

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

The highest award was given on every claim, comprising superiority in leavening power, keeping properties, purity and excellence. This verdict has been given by the best jury ever assembled for such a purpose, backed by the recommendation of the Chief Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who made an elaborate examination and test of all the baking powders. This is pre-eminently the highest authority on such matters in America.

This verdict conclusively settles the question and proves that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is superior in every way to any other brand.

NOTE.—The Chief Chemist rejected the Alum baking powders, stating to the World's Fair jury that he considered them unwholesome.

PAINLESS
Dental Parlors

NO CHLOROFORM, NO PAIN, NO BAD EFFECTS, NO ETHER, NO DANGER, NO GAS.

Crown and Bridge Work, Gold, Alloy and Plastic Fillings a Specialty.

Teeth filled without pain. Teeth positively extracted without pain. My method of extracting teeth is as Harmless as water. I can extract any number at one sitting and have no bad effects.

I employ no quack methods but work purely from a medical and scientific standpoint. Am a graduate of one of the best dental schools in the United States—Class 85, Vanderbilt University. I propose to do only FIRST-CLASS WORK and at moderate prices. I have all the latest and approved appliances and use the best of material. I have located in your midst to stay and solicit a share of your patronage.

J. T. Taylor, D. D. S.

Office in Morrow Block, North-east Corner of Square, over Wiseman's Store

Dr. BURTON,

Rooms 13, 14 & 15 Morrow Bl'k.

McKinney, Tex.

Treats Exclusively all Diseases of the

Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Chest. Genito-Urinary Female and Private Diseases. Uretheral Stricture, Rectal diseases, etc.

All diseases treated by the latest and most approved methods. Call or address, Lock box 60.

W. B. SCHIMMELPFENNIG,
TEACHER OF PIANO.

Fall term begins Monday, Sept. 3, 1894; closes Jan. 26, 1893. Spring term begins Jan. 28, closes June 15. No pupils desired for less than entire term of five months. Tuition payable at end of each month (4 weeks.) No deduction made for lessons not taken, except in sickness of over two weeks duration. References—Any of the 48 pupils taught last year. Rooms 13 and 14 Morrow Bl'k, over Weisman's. Office hours, until Sept. 1, 10 to 11, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

McKinney Collegiate Institute.

Educate at Home and keep your children under home influences. The Institute is on a good footing now; 213 pupils enrolled last session. Eleven teachers employed for the session of 1894-5. Send for Catalogue.

T. S. SLIGH, A. M., PRES.
DR. J. C. ERWIN, Secretary of Board of Trustees. 8-21

FEATHERBONE CORSETS AND WAISTS.

Correct Shapes.
Best Materials.
Latest Styles.
Most Comfortable.

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED.

Dress-Makers say: "They are the best fitting corset on the market." Merchants cheerfully refund the money after 4 week's trial if not satisfactory. Call for them at the stores.

Recommended by Ladies who wear them.

FEATHERBONE CORSET CO.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

FOR SALE BY
KENTUCKY STORE,
CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, SHOES, &c.
M. KINNEY, - - - - - TEXAS

Great Texas State Fair
AND DALLAS EXPOSITION,
1894

AT DALLAS, TEXAS.

NINTH + ANNUAL + ENTERTAINMENT + AT + DALLAS.

OPENS **Oct. 20th** | CLOSES **Nov. 4th.**

SIXTEEN DAYS. Larger, Grander And More Magnificent Than Ever.

Premiums And Purses, $75,000.00

Attractions of unusual excellence, selected with great care and expense; Prof. Liberati, with his celebrated and world-renowned Military Band and Concert Company, will give concerts daily. Numerous outdoor attactions daily and nightly, including Dr W F Carver, the Champion Rifle and Pistol shot of the world. New buildings erected for the accommodation of all kinds of live Stock. Exposition and machinery Halls remodeled, offering a special inducement to exhibitors to make fine displays. Thirteen days racing. Five races each day. Two Tracks: one for runners and one for trotters and pacers. Grand Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibit.

LOW RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

Catalogues, Premium Lists, Race Programs, Circulars mailed on Application.

A SANGER, President. C A COUR, Secretary.

About six oclock last Thursday evening, the soul of Otis Severn, a very promising young man, winged its flight to the vast, unknown beyond. Mr. Severn was a young school teacher hauing taught the last session at the Bishop school house. He attended the Hudgins & Jones training school this summer and received his certificate while on his deathbed, at the home of Prof. Hudgins, where he received the kindliest treatment possible, but grim fever had marked him for his prey; no mortal hands could save him, and in the very dawn of useful manhood he was stricken down. His remains were followed by a number of sorrowing friends and relatives to their last resting place in the cemetery near Valdasta.

Miss Sallie M. Key, of Altoga, is visiting the scenes of her childhood in Alabama. She wishes to keep her brother, Mr. Porter Key, informed pertaining to the county and state of her adoption consequently she orders THE DEMOCRAT sent to his address at Auburn, Alabama.

Rainfall.

Rainfall at Ad Valorem, six miles north of McKinney, Tex. for Aug., 1894, as kept by C. B. Moore.

	inches.
2	
2	
4	
18	1
22	
31	
Total	3

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

The Past Guarantees The Future

The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands of others is certainly sufficient reason for belief that it will cure you. It makes pure, rich, healthy blood, tones and strengthens the nerves, and builds up the whole system. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Be Sure to get HOOD'S and Only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are especially prepared to be taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c. per box.

The Democrat Supplement.

McKINNEY, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 6, 1894.

Cracious Goodness! -
What a Stock Of -

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Shirts, &c.,

AT

BOLTON'S!

A Good Suit for $3.95. Endless Variety.

No such goods and prices ever heard of as he has.

Bring yourself, your boys and get fitted out at his store, and you will find a Hearty Welcome.

Come and See Me.

G. F. BOLTON,

West Side Square, McKinney, Texas.

NEW | **STORE, PRICES, GOODs.**

T. J. MELTON & SONS

Always Have on hand : A Full Line of all : Kinds of Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES

Their Store is on South Tennessee street, 2nd door South of the Kentucky Drygoods Store. They can, at all times, make it to your interest to call on them. If you expect to buy for cash they will give you all the benefit possible of a cash deal. Highest Market price paid for Country Produce.

Don't fail to Call and See them. You will receive the attention of polite and courteous clerks. Remember the Place.

T. J. MELTON & SONS.

East Side of South Tennessee street, 2nd door south of KENTUCKY STORE.

McKINNEY, : : TEXAS.

The Great Racket Store

I will give the people of McKinney and surrounding country an opportunity to buy goods cheaper than they ever bought before. In fact I will almost give some of them away. My buyer, who lives in New York, has the Spot Cash in hand to scoop in any and all goods offered Under Value. Our store is crowded with New Goods from the floor to the ceiling and big shipments yet to come. Come Early And Stay Late.

I MENTION A FEW ITEMS,

Good Floor Matting 14c

DRESS GOODS.

40 in wide Blk. Henrietta Wool and Silk Warp..... $1.00 worth $1.75
40 in. wide Blk Cashmere, all wool,... 75c worth 1.25
40 in. wide Blk Cashmere, all wool... 50c worth 90c
40 in. wide Blue Serges, all wool..... 45c worth 80c
50 in. wide Blue Serges, all wool..... 69c worth 1.00
42 in. wide Blue Striped Dress Flannel 35 worth 75c
42 in. wide AllWool Serges Novelties, 50 worth 90c
20 paterns of All Wool Serges and Bedford Cords Cords at 60c to 1.00, worth double.
44 in. wide Hop Sacking, all colors, ... 25c worth 50c
Blue and Red Cashimeres..... 10c worth 20c
Blk Ground Satteen, Silk Finish, 12 1-2c worth 25c
Figured Satteen, all colors..... 10c worth 20c
Blk Sattins, silk finish, 10 to 18c worth 15 and 25c.

LACE CURTAINS.

Nottingham Lace Curtains..... 49c worth 90c
Nottingham Lace Curtains..... 75c worth 1.50
Nottingham Lace Curtains..... 1.25 worth 2.00
Imported Thread Lace Curtains... $5.00 worth 10.00
FeltWindow Shades, best spring rollers 25c worth 40
Holland WindowShades,best spring rollers 33c " 50
Extra FineCloth Shade,best spring rollers 45c " 75
Table Oil Cloth..... 14c worth 25c
Ladies' Gowns, embroideried..... 60c worth 1.00
Ladies' Gowns, embroidered..... 1.00 worth 1.75
Ladies' White Skirts..... 90c worth 1.25
Ladies' White Skirts..... 1.25 worth 2.00
Ladies' Chemise..... 40c worth 65c
Ladies' Chemise..... 75c worth 1.25
All wool Boys' Knee Pants..... 50c worth 1.00
All wool Boys' Jeans Pants..... 45c worth 90c

HOSIERY.

Ladies' Blk Silk Hose..... 80c worth 1.25
Ladies' Blk Lisle Thread Hose..... 37 1-2 worth 50c
Ladies' Blk Lisle Thread Hose..... 30c worth 40c
Ladies' Blk Fine Thread Handkerc'f 25c worth 40c
Ladies' Blk Seamless Fast Colors... 12 1-5 worth 20c
Ladies's Fast Blk, good value..... 8 1-3 worth 15c
Misses' Lisle Thread, Ribbed..... 20c worth 35c
Misses' Ribbed Fast Blk..... 10c worth 15c
Misses' Fast Blk..... 8c worth 13
Men's Blk Silk Half Hose..... 50c worth 75c
Men's Blk Half Hose..... 25c worth 45c
Men's Blk Half Hose..... 10c worth 25c
Men's Seamless Half Hose..... 5c worth 10c
Men's All wool Half Hose..... 15c worth 30c
Men's All woll Silk Half Hose..... 50c worth 75c

SHOES.

Ladies' Kid Button..... 2.95 worth 4.00
Ladies' Kid Button..... 1.95 worth 2.50
Ladies' Kid Button..... 1.35 worth 2.00
Ladies' Kid Button..... 95c worth 1.50
Ladies' Goat Solid Leather..... 70c worth 1.20
Misses' Kid Shoes..... 1.00 worth 1.50
Misses' Kid Shoes..... 75c worth 1.00
Misses' Goat Solid Leather..... 60c worth 1.00
Meu's Calf Shoes..... 3.00 worth 4.00
Men's Calf Shoes..... 1.95 worth 3.00
Men's Solid Leather Congress..... 1.25 worth 1.75
Few Bolts HEAVY ALL WOOL Cashimere for men's Pant's 49c worth 1.00.
Have a few dozen men's all Silk Ties 5c.
500 pkgs Note Paper, 1 lb. pkgs, 5 qiures for 10c.
50 good Envelopes..... 5c
A good Bound 10c Slate for..... 5c
A good Bound 20c Slate for..... 10c
1 doz. Rubber End Lead Pencils..... 9c

Linen Warp Floor Matting.....25c

Special Sale, Monday, Sept. 10, from 10:50 to 11:50 A. M.

I WILL SELL 5000 YARDS SHIRTING CALICO AT 2C. PER YARD.

Wednesday, Sept. 12, from 10:50 to 11:49 a. m.

I WILL SELL 5000 YARDS STANDARD PRINTS 3c YD

I have a big line of Tinware, Baskets, Ribbons, Embroideries, Laces, Prints Handkerchiefs, Face Powders, Gloves, Hats and Caps too cheap to mention. ☞You will miss all the Good things if you fail to visit the RACKET STORE.

South Tennessee St. McKINNEY, TEXAS. **J. E. TALBERT, Prop'r.**

JUDGE T. L. NUGENT.

HE OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN FOR GOVERNOR.

The Trinity of Our Woes are the Monopoly of Money, Land and Transportation, and Produce the Millionaire and Tramp. Federal and State Reforms.

GRAND VIEW, Johnson Co., Tex., Aug. 25.—Yesterday at the Farmers' State Alliance camp ground near here Judge Thomas L. Nugent People's party candidate for governor, addressed an immense multitude of people. He was introduced by H. S. P. Ashby amid applause. He was given marked attention, and was frequently interrupted with cheers. He spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens: The times are ominous and threatening. Capital, organized, arrogant, intrenched in special privileges and inspired by confidence born of recent victories, stands confronted by labor, smarting under defeat, alert, resentful, holding its lines till the fateful hours shall come. Thus the forces, which, harmonized and united, would constitute an invincible army of peace, bearing the banners of triumphant industries and moving in the orderly processions of civilized social life, are hopelessly divided and, by division, courting catastrophe and ruin. Capital will not yield; labor cannot surrender unless under the stress of uncontrollable necessity which to it always comes in times of collision and strife. Men ask, why is this? The commerce of a great nation for the time being is paralyzed; the wheels of transportation no longer revolve the banker, the lawyer, the merchant finds his mail delayed and impeded; inconvenience and discomfort visit the homes of thousands. Whence all of this disturbance—this sudden, rude suspension of facilities so necessary to social enjoyment, to business and industrial prosperity. The strike, comes the universal response, the strike has caused it all! Down with the strike! Make haste, O government of law and order, hurry forward the troops, those time-honored servants of conservative power, and bid them, with gatlin gun and rifle, with bayonet and revolver, put an end to this uprising of discontented and despairing labor. What if blood be shed? Must society be deprived of its morning paper or its privilege of rapid intercommunication for even a few days? No; rather let cannon and rifle and bayonet and pistol do their dreadful work, and mobs of lawless men and women be shot to fragments, than that the railroads should cease to run. It is true the strikers are simply workingmen who refuse to work for reasons of their own, and it is also true that, having the inalienable right to exercise their own judgment in such matters, the government cannot legally force them to work; but what does this signify? The frenzied multitudes rush wildly hither and thither as it impelled by an irrisistible, blind impulse. Chicago's slums have emptied themselves upon the community, the vicious classes are out, anarchy threatens the city, business interests are disturbed. Do you not see that the mails are not carried, that interstate commerce does not move, and that the process of courts whose decrees have sought to enjoin the exercise of the right to cease from work is obstructed? What if these are but the incidental effects of the wide spread effort of the workingmen to extort justice from reluctant and remorseless employers? Is not the public convenience greater than private right—the dignity of courts more to be esteemed than the personal liberty of the citizen or the sovereignty of the state? And so the government mobolizes its troops, a few misguided honest citizens, maddened by long submission to injustice and wrong, are shot down, the mob vanishes as the bayonets advance, exultant capital scores another victory, and labor, defeated, disheartened, sullen, retreats to its old haunts, takes up again its old burdens and trudges along its old rugged paths. There is no peace in such a situation. Capital has learned that it may rely upon the military arm of the government; labor begins to see that its only reliance is upon itself. There is an enforced truce—a cessation of hostilities for the present, with the certainty of renewal in the future if conditions continue as they are. Meanwhile the statesman-ship of the period exhausts itself in suggesting palliatives or expedients—surface measures to quiet the present trouble.

It is only a question with the politician of how to bridge over the ever recurring difficulties between employer and employe by some makeshift of legislation. The larger question of how to prevent such difficulties or render them impossible has not arisen upon his field of vision. He sees the strike, he notes its attendant evils; and then he flies to some measure of regulation or repression, some scheme of arbitration which no one is bound to obey, and with which therefore corporate wealth may soothe, while it throttles and enslaves labor. Strikes are but a symptom of the deeper disease, which rankles at the heart of the body politic. Labor has long since learned that it produces the fund from which is derived its own compensation—nay more, that it not only thus pays its own wages, but gives to capital a bonus for the privilege of doing so. Why should we wonder then, that it refuses to be satisfied with the dole which capital measures off to it, and resents the condition which forces it into the attitude of a mendicant? Why should we wonder, that labor is to-day in an agony to be free, to taste the sweets of independence, to find an open door to its lost opportunities? Why should we wonder, when labor pressed to the wall, hunted like a wild beast, turns upon its oppressor in pure desperation and fights for its life—fights to maintain its standing place in the world's economic field? The fact, that it realizes its dependance upon capital while conscious of its right to be free carries always the promise of conflict and peril. Ignorance and slavery ever go hand in hand. The simple African made the air vocal with merry song while bending beneath the burdens of slavery. 'Twere worldly wise to keep him in the darkness of ignorance; yet even he knew by an irrepressible instinct that Lincoln's soldiers brought to him the breaking of chains—freedom from physical restraints. What cared he for constitutional limitations, or the sanctity of private property? The light of freedom came to him through the gloom of war and he followed it—followed it recklessly, like a wayward child. It illuminated the pathway that led, as he thought, to that larger social state, in which it is the privilege of men to own their own bodies—to freely exercise their own faculties and gather the fruits of their own labor. He will soon learn, if he has not already learned, that slavery which makes property of the laborer while guaranteeing the support of life is inexpressibly merciful in comparison with that condition which yields support only by the enslavement of labor. When he comes to know that he also produces the fund out of which capital pays for his toil, a sense of suppressed manhood will drive him into the ranks of labor reformers, whose superior intelligence has long since enabled them to see the central fact of the economic situation, and will ere long enable them to apply the proper remedy. With the spread of information the circle of sympathy—of co-operation for common ends—will continue to enlarge, until its periphery shall touch every laborer of every class or color, the farmer, the artisan, the wage-worker, the clerk, the lawyer, the doctor, in fine, all who work with brain or brawn in dependence upon those who hold the world's purse-strings, for all alike are victims of the same bad conditions. The unrest which pervades the ranks of labor need not be misinterpreted—ought, in fact, to be welcomed as an omen of good, since it is the divinely given prophecy of coming relief.

The hand of monopoly has locked up the bounties of nature and capital, and, holding the key, says to labor: "I feed and clothe and shelter you; work on my terms or exercise your legal right to go. To go whither? The answer as conditions are rapidly maturing, must soon be to want, to suffering, to death. Hence the laborer accepts the terms however hard, though with the tacit reservation, that he who is the victim of such wrongful conditions is justified by every principle of right in seeking the earliest possible opportunity to escape from them. A quickened sense of manhood—manhood which he knows to be laboring under unjust suppression—manhood forced into an attitude of unnatural dependence—must continue to drive the workingman into revolt against the social and industrial mal-adjustments, by means of which those "who neither toil nor spin" are enabled to absorb the product of his labor. Here is found the guaranty of ever-recurring labor troubles—the boycotts, the lockouts, and the strikes with all of their unhappy and dangerous consequences. These industrial paroxysms are, however, object lessons, and they have in a large measure disclosed to the masses what has been for sometime apparent to the philosophical student of recent history, viz.: that the spirit of plutocratic capitalism is the dominating force in our organized and industrial life. It gathers the fruits of industry and divides them at its will. It controls and manipulates with almost unbridled power and license every function of trade and finance. Its speculative lust finds opportunities of gain in tolls levied upon the right to occupy the earth. It denies to the people the heritage which the Creator gave them "without money and without price." It gathers into its storehouse the bounties which nature designed for the common use of all. The treasures of soil and forest, of water and air and sunshine are poured at its feet. The subtle forces that run their mysterious circuits in invisible realms are chained to its chariot wheels. It robs genius of its glory, makes of intellect a drudge and a slave, and utilizes the achievements of science to raid the stock markets and enlarge the margin of profits. Thus it wipes out as with a sponge the distinction between right and wrong, makes merchandise of the noblest ideals, sets gain before the world as the highest end of life, and converts men into predatory human animals. As another has said it substitutes the "rule of gold for the golden rule," and after devoting six days of the week to the prosecution of schemes for the exploitation of labor, on the seventh it invades the sanctuaries of religion, where its votaries may oftimes be found close to the holy altar, joining with seeming reverence in services rendered to the incarnate spirit of truth, and love. Fortunately for our Christian civilization there are heroic men and women from whose minds the foul spirit of greed has not been able to drive the sweet ideals planted in the world's thought by the Son of the Galilean carpenter. But for these, spiritual hope would perish from the earth. Capital could never have attained such ascendancy but for the legislation which has given it unjust advantage and enabled it to monopolize both natural resources and publi-functions and utilities. Every person is entitled by the law of natural justice to possess and enjoy the fruits of his own skill and industry. Give to all equal opportunities, and under the operation or this law each would get his just share of the world's wealth; but give to any man the right to take not only the produce of his own labor but a portion of that which is derived from the labor of his neighbor, and you unjustly increase his opportunities of gain. Give to a few individuals organized into a corporation the right to dispense for a price services of a necessary and public character—services essential to the existence and well-being of organized society—and you arm them with the power to levy tribute upon the whole community, and acquire wealth almost without limit. You in other words provide for those consummate products of present economic conditions, the millionaire and the tramp.

By the telegraph, telephone and railroad monopolies, the monopolies of money and land, it is easy to see that we have placed in the hands of individuals and corporations the power to levy tolls upon all the productive industry of the country—to virtually place all the labor of the country under tribute to a mere fraction of the population. And when we consider the vast and all pervading power and influence acquired by means of industries thus brought under the dominion of the few, every intelligent mind must see at a glance that we could not in any other way have provided conditions so favorable to the undue concentration of wealth. And let it be remembered, that it is not the excessive production of wealth, but its unequal distribution, which constitutes the menacing evil of the times. Under normal conditions the greater the production of wealth the more widely diffused would be its benefits. As population increases and society becomes more highly organized, so ought the means and facilities of civilized life to be more and more within the reach of the great body of the people, and the comforts and conveniences of life to more and more abound. The point ought to be thus reached at which poverty would disappear. Such a condition could only be brought about, however, in a community, all of whose members were afforded fair opportunities for the exertion of their faculties; for thus only could each be enabled to produce a proportion of the common stock of wealth and participate in the general enrichment derived from the co-operating efforts of all. In such a community there could be no material waste, no check in production, no limitation of the aggregate wealth by means of monopoly or the possession of unjust advantages. To produce results of this kind, nothing is needed but to destroy monopoly in those things which productive industry must have for practical use. Protect these from the speculative greed of men, disembarrass trade of arbitrary legal interference, give free play to competition, within the proper sphere of individual effort and investment, and steadily oppose those extreme socialistic schemes which seek by the outside pressure of mere enactments or systems to accomplish what can only come from the free activities of men—do these things, and you will have achieved the real, genuine and lasting reforms lying within the range of party action.

The social condition is now almost desperate, and it is not confined to our own country. Both the evil and its causes are world-wide. Senator Stewart, exceptionally well informed on such subjects, says, that "the wages of 600,000,000 people now living upon the globe average from 1 cent to 6 cents a day," and we know that in this country statistics show that 91 per cent of the population own only 9 per cent of the aggregate wealth. Millionaires are, so common and wealth accumulates so rapidly that it seems only a question of a few years when billionaires will make their appearance. Inevitably, as the concentration of wealth goes on, pauperism must continue to grow and spread among the people. Already in Paris, France, one out of every eighteen and in London, England, one out of every forty of the population are paupers; and yet in both cities the wealth of the few is fabulous. That the monopolization of land and transportation facilities, is chiefly instrumental in producing the dangerous concentrations of wealth in this country which all recognize and deplore is conspicuously shown in the case of the Astors whose real estate values mount into the hundreds of millions of dollars, and that of the Vanderbilts who have absorbed possibly even more of the national wealth. These are merely striking illustrations of what every man with his open eyes may read in facts lying within the common reach of all. Nor need we think that this vast concentration of wealth in the hands of the few in this country is without its unhappy effects on the balance of the population. In the larger cities and the more densely populated rural districts pauperism is steadily increasing. Mr. Flower, in his little book, "Civilization's Inferno," has given unimpeachable evidences of the existence of poverty and wretchedness in Boston, the Athens of America, so utterly squalid and hopeless, that one with the horrible picture before his mental vision is almost tempted to doubt whether justice has any place in the affairs of men. Yet, such conditions exist in all of the larger cities where wealth accumulations are greatest. Wages have only been maintained by labor organizations, but recent events convey the warning, that the apprehension of strikes will soon have spent its force, and then corporate wealth, no longer under its spell, will boldly throw off the mask behind which it has been masquerading as the friend of labor, and freely cut wages to enhance the gains of capital. The example of the Pullman Company will not be without its legitimate fruit, but while it carries to corporate wealth throughout the country a suggestive illustration of how the workingman may be fleeced and robbed with impunity, it may serve to accentuate the evil of monopoly which now overshadows and darkens the world's productive labor. Pullman's monopoly from the standpoint of capital, is simply ideal. Here is a corporation owning a tract of land on which it has erected a great car-building plant, churches, schoolhouses, and dwelling houses in which to keep its thousands of employes. It waters its stock, until property representing $10,000,000 of invested capital is converted into a dividend paying investment of more than $35,000,000, without the addition of a dollar of real value. To enable it to continue its periodical dividend payments and so maintain the value of this watered stock, it cuts the wages of its employes in a period of depression and panic, but still remorselessly collects its exorbitant rent. Here the laborer is both tenant and employe—the victim at once of both usury and rent. He is dependent upon Pullman for work, for the opportunity to earn wages, to feed and clothe his family—he is dependent upon Pullman for standing place upon the earth. Thus Pullman holds a monopoly of the land, which is nature's divinely given opportunity to work, and of the opportunity artificially created by the investment of capital. By the wages which Pullman pays to his employe, the employe is enabled to pay rent to Pullman. When wages cease, rent ceases; but eviction follows the cessation of rent. Thus the apprehension of eviction, which means loss of home to the laborer and his family, hangs perpetually over the latter to enforce silence and submission when wages are cut to make dividends for fictitious stock. It the situation suggests the impolicy of cutting wages, capita may still maintain its margin of profit by raising the scale of rent. In a big city land values are ever advancing, and the landlord finds in this fact an always present justification for increasing rent. Who will contend that the employe of Pullman, working under such conditions, is a freeman? Yet the employes of every mining corporation in the country, except in the few instances in which the local laws have afforded some mitigation, are in a condition of servitude even worse, if possible, than that which prevails at Pullman. Extend the twofold scheme of monopoly and spoliation, so cunningly devised by the Pullman company, to all the corporations handling large investments in mining, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, and the condition of the wage-worker and artisan would become utter hopeless and helpless. And that our public policies must rapidly carry us in this direction has been made more evident by the recent injection of the element of force into the settlement of labor disputes. Heretofore controversies between railroad companies and their employes, although accompanied by the incidental stoppage of the mails and the interruption of interstate commerce, have not been regarded as presenting conditions of violence justifying the use of the regular army. The great strike of 1886 was attended by not only these inconveniences, but by domestic violence of a very serious character, involving the destruction of property and loss of life. Yet it did not then occur to the national authorities that the general government ought to interfere. It was left for the administration which claims to represent the party of strict construction and states' rights, to send the regular army into the state of Illinois, against the protest of her executive, professedly for the purpose of suppressing insurrections against the national authority to protect the property and enforce the laws of the United States, but in reality to aid the railways in overcoming the strike. It was and is claimed by some that Debs and his fellow strikers had entered into a combination to prevent the carriage of the mails and obstruct the movement of interstate commerce; but the history of this unfortunate and ill-advised strike will be searched in vain for a single declaration of Debs and his followers showing anything more criminal than a common purpose to quit the service of the railway companies and thus, by preventing the hauling of Pullman sleepers, to bring about a settlement between the Pullman company and its employes. The intent to oppose the enforcement of United States law, or the execution of the process of United States courts, or to obstruct the movement of interstate commerce was clearly not embraced within a general purpose directed against private railway corporations alone, and looking to cessation of service and its resulting inconvenience to such corporations as a means of compelling the equitable adjustment of a wage question. It is admitted, that in the settlement of such questions the national authority could not be invoked, and doubtless will not be contended by fair minded men that there was any expressly announced purpose on the part of Debs and his followers in going into the strike that impressed upon itself the character of an insurrection, or rebellion, or a riotous combination, or domestic violence. But after the strike was on, the lawless and vicious classes swarmed forth from the slums of Chicago, and, aided possibly by some intemperate and reckless strikers, began the dreadful work of arson and robbery. Here was a clear case of a mob taking advantage of a peculiar condition to violate the law and destroy private property. At the worst it was a case of "domestic violence" against which the national government is required by the constitution to protect the state on application of its legislature or executive. To say that the president could constitutionally, under such circumstances, on his own motion, send the army to Chicago, to virtually supercede the civil authorities, take possession of the city, make arrests, shoot and bayonet law-breakers as public enemies—in fact to treat the case as in all essential respects one of overt and actual war, to do all of this against the will of the state executive expressly asserting his ability to handle the situation, is to fly in the face of all precedent and the plain spirit of the organic law. The condition, however, had not, when the army was ordered to Chicago, reached the stage of actual violence. Justification therefore for this extraordinary step must rest not in the actual existence of domestic violence, but in the fact that the demonstrations of the strikers and their sympathizers incidentally impeded the mails, obstructed interstate commerce and imperiled the public property—and in the further alleged fact that the strikers themselves were resisting the enforcement of the "omnibus" injunction decree. These facts, however, fall short of affording even a reasonable excuse for the action taken by Mr. Cleveland. When carefully considered, the real facts up to the time of federal interference disclose at the worst only a case of riotous gatherings of people, differing only from ordinary mobs in the extent of the demonstrations and the number of persons engaged in them. Congress has the power to "declare war", to "raise and support armies", to "provide and maintain a navy", to "provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;" and it is made the duty of the United States to "guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government", to "protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence".

An eminent judge of the supreme court of the United States construing these various provisions says: "Some mistake has arisen here probably from not adverting to the circumstance that congress can alone declare war, and that all other conditions of violence are regarded by the constitution as but ordinary cases of private outrage, to be punished by prosecutions in the courts of or as insurrections, rebellions or domestic violence, to be put down by the civil authorities aided by the militia; or, when these prove incompetent, by the general government when appealed to by a state for aid and matters appear to the general government to have reached the extreme stage, requiring more force, to sustain the civil authorities of a state, or requiring a declaration of war and the exercise of all its extraordinary rights." Yes, when appealed to by a state for aid and matters appear to the general government to have reached the extreme stage" and this is said with reference to "insurrections, rebellions or domestic violence," after the civil authorities aided by the militia have proven incompetent. The views of Judge Woodbury, though expressed in a dissenting opinion, have never been seriously questioned, and they seem to be too reasonable and sound to admit of controversy. Certainly the civil disorder attending the Debs strike was at its worst no greater than that which, during the great strike of 1877, occasioned a loss of ten millions of dollars of private property in one county alone in Pednsylvania; and in neither can the disturbance be said to have been more than "domestic violence." In the Pennsylvania strike the regular army was not used. Why was it hastened to Chicago, accompanied by proclamations and military orders in all respects similar to those with which the people of the North and South were familiar, something over thirty years ago? Was it because in the civil institutions of the country the spirit of plutocracy had at last become ascendant, and that by the very irony of fate it had first found definite embodiment in an administration chosen by the party of strict construction?

The learned judge to whom I have referred said further in the opinion from which I have quoted, "On the contrary it seems very obvious, as before suggested, that in periods of civil commotion, the first and only legal measure to test the rights of parties and sustain the public peace under threatened violence, is to appeal to the laws and the judicial tribunals. When these are obstructed or overawed, the militia are to be ordered out, but only to strengthen the civil power in enforcing its processes and upholding the laws. Then in extreme cases, another assistance is resorted to in the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. And finally, if actual force, exercised in the field against those in battle array and not able to be subdued in any other manner, becomes necessary, as quasi war, whether against a foreign foe or rebels, it must, first, as to the former, be declared by congress, or recognized and allowed by it as to the latter, under the duty of the United States, to protect each of them against invasion' and 'against domestic violence.' (Art. 4, Sec. 4.) When this is not done in a particular case by congress if then in session, it is done by the president in conformity to the constitution (Art. 1, Sec. 8) and the act of congress of Feb. 28, 1795, to "provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." This is wiser language than ever eminated from Judge Cooley, wiser because more filled with the true spirit of the constitution. The constitution lodges the power to declare war in congress exclusively. To make this power effective, it also delegates to congress the power to "raise and support armies." Nowhere does it expressly authorize the employment of the regular army in enforcing the law, or in suppressing insurrections or "domestic violence." For this purpose congress was given the power to "provide for calling forth," not the army, but the militia, the "citizen soldiery." And, as if to provide against the invasion of states' rights in the use of this force, while the power is given to congress to "provide for organizing arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States," the constitution expressly reserved to the states respectively the "appointmentment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress." Indeed, the regular, or standing army has never in the history of this country been regarded as a law-enforcing body, but rather as one appropriate to a state of war requiring something more than the militia for the "common defence." It is only when "conditions of violence" reach the stage of war, or quasi war, and actual force, exercised in the field against those in battle array and not able to be subdued in any other manner become necessary," that the use of the regular army can be justified, for then only can the war-making power of the general government be constitutionally brought into exercise. The standing army is raised for war, to cope with a public enemy in "battle array", not to quell civil disturbances, or mere local revolts, still less to suppress disorderly mobs of men and women, and least of all to guard and protect private property against thieves and incendiaries. Let it be understood, that a regular or standing army is but the instrument or weapon provided under the constitution to give effect to the war-making power and that its use, therefore, is properly restricted to emergencies which call that power into exercise—let this be understood, and it can be seen at a glance, how little there was in the emeute at Chicago to warrant the president in turning that community over to the tender mercies of Gen. Miles and his battalions, Gov. Altgeld in his letter to Mr. Cleveland protesting against the use of the army declares, that up to that time he had received no request from either citizen or official for the use of state militia at Chicago, and that there were then in Chicago three regiments of infantry, one company of artillery, and one troop of cavalry, belonging to the state forces and ready for use at any time in quelling disturbances. Yet the president in advance of any actual violence, upon a theory invented for the occasion and finding its only support in laws, which have always been severely denounced by southern Democrats as invasions of state rights viz, (a republican war measure of 1861 and the "ku-klux" act of 1871), ignores the governor, and without note of warning hurries his battalions to the front. Even after this, in the first serious collision with the mob, the state forces alone took part. The coming of General Miles with his troops seemed indeed to precipitate a crisis and make matters worse. In the case of the whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania the people in several counties had openly combined to resist the collection of revenue under a federal statute. President Washington, though a Federalist, first called on the executive of Pennsylvania to aid the civil authorities in enforcing the law by means of the local militia, and when finally his administration determined after more than three years of waiting to resort to extraordinary measures, he still was careful to seek and obtain the co-operation of the governor in the execution of such measures. And, lest the just boundaries imposed by the constitution might be overstepped, the militia had strict orders not to act independently themselves but to simply accompany the civil officers and support them in executing the process of the courts. Here was a case of open, avowed insurrection against the national authority, and yet the use of state troops was held in strict subordination to the civil authorities. In Chicago there was nothing resembling an insurrection; at its worst, it was merely a case of domestic violence. If any subject of national jurisdiction was affected at all, it was only collaterally so, and might have resulted from any local lawlessness in almost any section of the country. Yet, upon a mere constructive resistance of national law, Mr. Cleve and virtually turns the case over to the discretionary control of regular army officers. Justification for the use of the regular army can never arise under the constitution upon any mere collateral or incidental effect likely to flow from domestic violence, nor upon a mere constructive infringement of national authority. When justification exists at all, the conditions of violence can never be matters of dispute or doubt—they must from their nature present a case of open and actual war or quasi war. To what extent the president's disregard of old landmarks of construction may be traceable to the influence of the corporation lawyer who is the legal adviser of his administration may never be known; but Mr. Cleveland is apparently more affected by a condition than a theory, and why he recognized the condition, rather than the theory of constitutional construction involved in the recent strike, may be inferred from what is said in the following editorial from the New York World of July 5:

"An este med contemporary refers to Mr. Olney as having left the service of the corporations to become Attorney General. He has never left the service of the corporations. He simply took a public position in which his services to them would be more valuable. Does his interference in the western railroad strikes look as if he had ceased to serve the corporations? They could afford to pension him for life for this one service if he had never rendered another."

The essay of General Miles in the North American Review, giving his impressions of the object lessons in constitutional construction so vividly given at Chicago, is a fitting epilogue to this tragedy in real life. Mr. Cleveland, however, has been sustained by the leading men of both the old parties, with few exceptions, and by Democratic conventions all over the country. As I write, the great harmonious Democratic convention at Dallas has added its voice to the chorus of hallelujahs, by which exultant strict constructionists throughout the country are expressing their extreme joy over the stinging defeat, which arbitrary military power has administered to organized labor. Fortunately, however, there are a few robust patriots like Governor Hogg who have gravely sounded the alarm. They see plainly that, beneath this shadow of arbitrary military power thus projected into state affairs, the spirit of freedom must finally suffer the chill of death. They are making the appeal from Cæsar to the people—to the people who cannot be overawed and who have never failed to take care of their own liberties. The party leaders, who could not tolerate deputy marshals around the polls for the ostensible purpose of protecting the purity of the ballot cast at elections, confessedly within the constitutional power of congress to regulate, stand committed to the use of a more dangerous power in matters peculiarly within the jurisdiction and control of the states. When such appeal is made, Populists cannot be indifferent. In Texas they have declared unequivocally in favor of "local self-government." Their political action and utterances must be in keeping with this noble declaration, and to give it effect, they invite the co-operation of those patriotic Democrats who, sharing with them the views here expressed on this momentous question, can find no sympathy or co-operation within their own party organization. But if this unwarranted use of the military arm of the government is dangerous when viewed as a question affecting the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizen, the danger is greatly enhanced by the fact that the precedent, in effect, commits the general government to a policy of force exerted in behalf of organized capital in its conflicts with labor. Unless a civil revolt effected at the ballot shall speedily drive the government back to strict constitutional methods, the advance of organized capital towards absolute dominion over labor must be greatly accelerated by the immense advantage thus acquired, since it is not to be presumed that the monopolies which have been fostered and built up by vicious public policies will fail to grasp the full significance of this last step which the national government has taken in their behalf. Labor, however, can only hope to achieve a victory worthy of the name by strictly peaceable and orderly methods. The power with which the corporations are now armed cannot be overcome by strikes which at best are unwise and oftentimes unjustifiable. Besides, the conditions they leave behind are frequently worse than those which aroused and provoked them. In addition to all of this, it must be remembered that corporations are but aggregations of individuals, and individuals are very much alike in whatever business or pursuit they may be engaged. Unfortunately, the laboring man is not always unselfish, but fortunately the capitalist is not always sordid. It is a fact that calls for grateful recognition that among all classes, in every trade, business or calling there are noble, humane, fairminded men, whose sympathies quickly respond to the demands of justice, whose hearts are deeply affected by wrongful conditions, and who are not practical reformers battling for the people's rights, because involved in the general movement and organized social life of the times, the view point from which they regard economic questions prevents them from recognizing fundamental truths which are now rapidly coming forth into the common thought of the people. Wealth acquired in legitimate ways, by the exercise of industry and skill and the investment of capital, cannot hurt either its possessor or the community. It is the spirit of gain run riot in monopolies that poisons and corrupts the fountains of individual and social life; and against this spirit must the efforts of Populists be directed. But in combatting monopoly let us not forget that neither force nor an infringement of individual liberty is justifiable or safe. Let us remember that we ought above all others, to set ourselves against anarchy in every form, against every measure calculated to break down the security which the laws afford to private property, and in favor only of those lawful and orderly methods which can always be successfully defended, and the observance of which can never fail to enlist for the workingman the sympathies of the good and worthy people of every class. Let us cultivate the duty of submission to lawful authority, and in times of civil commotion be first to give it support in its conflicts with the law. A good cause committed to violent methods inevitably finds in them its grave. An intelligent ballot is the only refuge of justice and liberty. Democratic policies will not reach and cure existing evils. England has for more than fifty years had a tariff system which more closely approximates free trade than anything we can hope to obtain in the next twenty-five years. Yet England is frequently convulsed with strikes of fearful magnitude; wealth accumulations in the hands of a few have there grown to vast proportions, pauperism exists in its most aggravated forms and is steadily increasing, and the labor question is, as with us, the most vital of all public questions. During the past winter two thousand bare-footed children were fed at the charity soup houses of London in one day, so it was stated in the newspapers, and it was also said that more went away unfed because the soup would not go around. This in the capital city of the great creditor nation, whose capitalists lend money to all other nations and dominate every field of finance and trade throughout the habitable globe.

This creditor nation has not only had free trade for more than fifty years, but the single gold standard for a much greater length of time. And worse still, it has had land monopoly in its most aggravated form for many years. Under protection and practically the same kind of a money system, with land monopoly rapidly growing to enormous proportions, we have been for the past thirty years rapidly producing the same social conditions. "In Darkest England," written by General Booth, an American, is appropriately supplemented by "If Christ Came to Chicago," written by Stead, the Englishman. Tariff for revenue only, free trade, protection, each alike will fail to afford a full solution of the real difficulty, and now that the Democratic administration has brought forth a tariff bill not only recognizing the principles of protection, but specially designed to build up a sugar trust from which both of the old parties have heretofore derived campaign funds, it may be safely assumed that the fight for free trade has been lost, unless it shall be taken up and fought out by the People's party on rational lines. The plank of the national Democratic platform declaring protection to be unconstitutional must, therefore, be set down as mere buncombe, especially in view of the fact that the much vaunted Wilson bill as originally introduced provided for a continuance of the sugar bounty for eight years—that is to say for a violation of the constitution for eight years longer.

The silver declaration in the national Democratic platform of 1892 was never intended as a free coinage plank. Mr. Cleveland, before his first inauguration, in a letter written to a number of Democratic congressmen who sought his views on the question, emphatically declared his opposition to the continued coinage of silver, and throughout the whole of his first administration reiterated his opposition in, I believe, every message delivered by him to congress. In this opposition he was supported by every member of his cabinet, and particularly by his two secretaries of the treasury. About a year before his last nomination, in a letter addressed to a public meeting in New York city, he repeated his opposition in terms almost insulting to the advocates of free silver; denouncing any independent action of the government to provide for free coinage as a "dangerous and reckless experiment." These views thus publicly expressed were known and understood throughout the entire country, and so notorious were they that Senator Coke in an eloquent and powerful speech, delivered in the United States senate some months before the meeting of the Chicago convention, strongly criticised Cleveland for his unrelenting opposition to the white metal, and declared in the most impressive manner that his nomination for the presidency in 1892 would destroy all hope of free silver for four years. When the Chicago convention met, Mr. Cleveland's friends, including members of his first cabinet, were on hand to shape the silver plank in his interest. In vain did Patterson of Colorado, beg for the insertion of the word "free" before "coinage," in order to satisfy the western silver men that Democracy was not inimical to their interests. The ex-president's friends refused this small concession, and so shaped the silver plank that the most pronounced and determined enemy of free coinage in the Union could stand upon it. When adopted, this plank met with the unqualified endorsement of the business men of New York, the great newspapers of that city, and all of Mr. Cleveland's friends—all with one voice declaring the plank superior to the silver plank of the Republican platform, and all congratulating the country on the fact that, with Mr. Cleveland's election, the country would, for four years at least, be safe from the so-called dangers of free silver coinage. Notwithstanding all of this, and the further fact that a large and respectable element of the Democratic party in Texas in 1892 supported the Cleveland construction of this silver plank in a campaign largely turning upon this issue, the opposite view in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, as embodied in the Hogg platform, met with the overwhelming endorsement of the people of Texas, who were persuaded to believe that the carshed platform was entirely consistent with that of the national Democracy on this great question. After Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, the open assault on silver, which had been kept down during the campaign, was begun with vigor and determination, and continued until the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was effected, thus destroying the silver mining industries and effectually closing the mints to silver, except to the extent that a hostile cabinet might grudgingly permit a limited coinage of the idle bullion already owned by the government. Since that fateful stoppage of silver coinage no intimation has been given by the administration that the effort to secure international agreement will ever be renewed, and although the friends of repeal predicted returning prosperity and a speedy demand from England for an international conference to effect the restoration of silver to its ancient place in the world's coinage, not one of these predictions has been verified. On the contrary, panic, monetary stringency and falling prices have continued to vex and distress the people, leaving them little to hope for in the future in the way of relief from present unhappy conditions. But this is not all. The candidate for the United States senate, who has received well nigh unanimous Democratic endorsement, and the five Democratic candidates for governor have spoken all over the state in favor of free coinage on the present ratio of 16 to 1, and have freely advocated this measure as a means of bringing about an enlargement of the volume of circulation, the necessity of which all have conceded. Yet the Democratic state convention with a degree of recklessness almost surpassing belief, endorses Cleveland's anti-silver policy without any qualification whatever. It is thus definitely settled that the organized Democracy of Texas stand committed to the indefinite maintenance of the present monetary status. I say indefinite, because confessedly Cleveland only consents that silver be reinstated through international agreement, and it is impossible to believe that England, without whose co-operation an international agreement can never be reached, will at any time within the near future consent to such adjustment. For more than half a century she has steadily, unremittingly schemed to bring about the general adoption of the single gold standard. This policy has enriched beyond calculation her moneyed men, and now that she has, after so many years of effort, succeeded in dragooning her greatest rival into the adoption of her monetary basis, it is the height of folly to presume that she can be induced to enter into negotiations which might result in the loss of that financial supremacy which her time honored policy has brought her. There is now but one free silver party. That party having promulgated its faith in the Omaha platform, makes its direct appeal to the American people in favor of an independent American policy, and in opposition to that spirit of subserviency which basely surrendered the interests of our people into the hands of an oligarchy of British bankers and bondholders. We will champion the cause of the thousands of people in the west who have been driven into poverty by the hostility of the present administration to silver, and of the farmers and laboring men of the south and west who, by the same policy, have been made the victims of falling prices and low wages. We will stand for American manhood which is so largely involved in this resistance to foreign dictation. In the interest of all the people we will fight for silver on the old ratio of 6 to 1, and on this issue gladly accept from Democracy the gauge of battle.

Not only has Democracy failed to give us free silver, or tariff for revenue only, but its large majority in the house has not sufficed to pass the only measure proposed by their national platform for an increase of the circulation, viz. the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank circulation. Col. Clifton more than two years ago in a set speech advocated this measure and the establishment of state banks of issue, as a means of supplying local circulation in the states. Judge Reagan, in his letter to Mr. Moore of Brownwood, advocated the same means of securing "local supplies of money." These views thus advocated by Col. Clifton and Judge Reagan were incorporated into the platform on which the Hogg democracy won the victory of 1892.

The demand for this same measure is made virtually in the national Democratic platform to-day. In the present campaign Judge Reagan with his well known tenacity has continued to press this view, but significantly enough, it has been ignored by Col. Clifton, who has come out for free coinage of 16 to 1, the only means of expanding the currency. Col. Clifton is a very able man—a young and growing man—and it is possibly this which has enabled him to grow within the period of two years out of the state bank delusion. John C. Calhoun, away back in the '30's, saw the fatal tendencies of this system of state banks of issue, and in a great speech stated his opinion in the following language: "Of all institutions affecting the great question of the distribution of wealth, a question least explored and the most important of any in the whole range of political economy, the banking institution has, if not the greatest, one of the greatest, and, I fear, most pernicious influences." This institution, which, in Mr. Calhoun's opinion, has such a controlling influence on the question of the distribution of wealth, tending, as he believed, to produce an unjust concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, is to-day the only means of expanding the currency which the Democratic party offers the country. The practical abandonment of this measure by the Democratic congress leaves us very much in the dark as to what other expedient the Democratic convention may devise to meet the pressing demand for more money, or, for that matter, whether, in view of the complete elimination of silver coinage an increase in the currency enters at all into the Democratic scheme of relief, if, indeed, there is any such scheme. We have the Democratic party now committed to protection against free silver, and in favor of the use of the regular army by the president on his own motion and on his own judgment in putting down strikes and mob violence in the states. All of these things the Republican party favors, with the difference chiefly that they would fix the tariff schedules somewhat higher than those enacted in the senate bill. The senate bill is doubtless better than the McKinley bill, or rather, in its degree of badness, judged from a standpoint of ratio, is not so objectionable as that consummate achievement of Republican protective ingenuity; but the result at best is discouraging enough when viewed as the outcome of thirty-odd years of discussion, conducted, at least in the south, on lines laid down by the "time honored principles of the Democratic party." All of this failure to rise to the magnitude of a great occasion is clearly the result of inability to grasp the full situation, which nee is not palliatives, but a radical cure of social ills.

The position of the People's party is that the causes of the wide-spread depression in the industrial world and its attendant evils lie deeper than the tariff question—that they, in fact, are the result of monopolies of land, money and transportation, which have grown up all over the civilized world. All wealth is produced by labor applied to land. This is a universal truth applicable to all social conditions whatever. The free production of wealth and its wide and equitable diffusion among the people depend upon the free and active employment of labor, and, as labor cannot be effectively employed without the use of land, any policy which virtually withdraws land from use and places it beyond the reach of labor must necessarily result in diminished production, enforced idleness, reduced consumption and wide-spread poverty and distress. The monopolization of land, therefore, by individuals or corporations for speculative purposes tends to produce all of these unhappy results, since it practically prevents labor from having access to it. The monopolization of certain portions of the earth's surface for agricultural or other useful purposes is not an evil, since all of these uses are beneficial in themselves and strictly in the line of legitimate production. Speculation holds land out of use altogether, until enhanced values produced by the settlement and improvement of the country enable the owner to reap a harvest of wealth by its sale. Now, these enhanced values are the products, not of the owner's labor, but of the labor, skill and investments of entire communities. In Texas vast bodies of land are thus owned by non-residents, who not only evade the payment of taxes for many years at a time, but withhold their lands from use and finally sell at greatly enhanced prices. Now, no Populist advocates the policy of destroying land

THE

Kentucky Store

Has just received a very large stock of New Dress Goods, Clothing, Shoes and Hats. Remember: We opened a New Store here last Spring and every dollar's worth of Fall and

Winter Goods

That you buy from us is fresh and new.

Since the New Tariff Law has passed you can buy New Goods much cheaper than old goods that were carried over from last Fall.

Come And See Us.

We Are Here For Business.

If Low Prices and The Latest Styles are what You are after, we will SELL YOU YOUR

Fall Goods

If you will only Give Us a Chance. Yours for LOW PRICES.

KENTUCKY STORE.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce J. P Duncan as an independent candidate for commissioner precinct No. 1,

We are authorized to announce J W George as a candidate for justice of the peace of Precinct No 1.

We are authorized to announce J C Dunn as a candidate for constable of Precinct No 1.

At the populist precinct convention, held at Nevada, John Lowery was nominated for justice of the peace, Henry Graves for constable and J. L. Pucket for cotton weigher.

Thursday, Aug 30, W. M. Horn and Miss Eva Epps celebrated a union—a matrimonial union at the county judge's office. Judge Abernathy, in a few appropriate words, pronounced the ceremony that sealed their happiness.

Webster Bagwill and family have recently arrived in our city from Illinois, with the intention of making Collin county their future home. Again the oft repeated adage is verified, "He that drinketh of the crystal waters of East Fork before departing will surely return again."

Uncle Lewis Sides, one of the most honored and early settlers of East Collin, attended the reunion Friday. He entertained the crowd by singing them a song.

W. R. H. Mack, of Bowie, father of Hon. H. C. Mack, of our city, has purchased a track of land near Denison and will move up there and make it his future home.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

LOCAL NEWS.

Rev. Austin Crouch has gone to Waco to pursue his studies in Baylor University.

H. H. Benbrooks and T. H. Williams, two young gentlemen from Fayetteville, Ark., are in the county prospecting.

Rev. Hunt succeeds Rev. Austin Crouch as pastor of the Upper Rowlett Baptist flock.

Willie Scott, of Wylie, Tex., may now be found behind the counters of Wylie & Baldwin's busy establishment in our city.

John M. Bryan has accepted a clerkship at the Mississippi store.

Rev. Lorance, of Oak Cliff, is conducting a series of meetings this week at the Presbyterian church.

Charles Frierson, a popular young man, who has been buying cotton in McKinney during the past year, has gone to Hillsboro.

Thousands of new patrons have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and realized its benefit in blood purified and strength restored.

M. B. Rexrode is still selling sewing machines. We unintentionally omitted "sewing machine" in listing him in our directory this week.

We want ballots and not "livers, lights, hide and hair" scattered on fourteen story buildings.

Don't fail to attend the meeting at the court house next Saturday, Sept. 8th, at two p m. The result of the meeting may determine the question for or against the permanent location of the Agricultural experiment station in this county.

Hugh Kirkpatrick invites his friends to call and see him at G. F. Bolton's clothing store.

Will Gerrish is now delivering for G. W. Fox. Com Oates, who has held this position for several months past, is attending school at the Collegiate Institute.

One of old Collin's most energetic sons, Mr. Ben Carpenter, who is now engaged in the merchantile business in Kremlin, O. T., visited relatives and friinds in this county this week.

Hon. J. A. Evens's countenance is all wreathed in smiles, due to the recent arrival of a bouncing baby girl at his home.

Capt. Sydney Smith and Mr. Godbold, prominent citizens of Dallas, were in our city this week.

Notice.

McKinney, Tex., Sept. 3, '94.

The partnership heretofore existing between M. H. Byrne and G. W. Henson in the Abstract, Real Estate and Loan business is this day dissolved. M. H. Byrne will still continue the Abstract, Real Estate and Loan business at the old stand, and will be pleased for his friends and the public requiring any business in his line to call around and see him.

Respectfully,
M. H. BYRNE

McKinney is located on the most fertile and favored spot on the globe.

As we go to press we learn of the death of Hugh Branch, which occured this morninfi at 4 o'cock.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F J Cheney & Co, Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Teey offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimoniais. Address

F J CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Dr. J. R. Palmer, of Dallas, gave us a pleasant call Tuesday. He is representing the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

We take pleasure in commending the candidacy of Mr. J. C. Dunn for constable of precinct No. 1, which appears in this weeks issue of THE DEMOCRAT, to the voters of this precinct as an honorable, upright gentleman, and in every way fitted to make an effcient, courteous and attentive officer. Should the gentleman be elected he promises to give his entire attntion to to the duties of the office.

See the announcement of Mr. John W. George in another column of this issue for the office of justice of the peace of precinct No. 1. Mr. George is a well and favorably known citizen of the eastern portion of this precinct. We know the gentleman to be abundantly qualified to fill this position to which he aspires, with dignity, honor and fairness, and recommend him to the careful consideration of the voters of precinct No. 1.

The watch stolen from Forrest Board a few nights ago, was recovered in Sherman, Monday, from Will Hoot. Hoot says he bought the watch from John Dennis, who is also up at Sherman, scouting around Hoot and Dennis are both well known darkies in McKinney.

Mr. "Low Prices," Tommy Jones' head clerk, gives old man "Hard Times" a black eye every time he bobs up around Tommy Jones' "shebang."

Heinze and Dodson & Hill olives, pickles, ketchups and sauces at Berry and McDowell.

Messrs Howard & Williams have in stock a bountiful supply of the celebrated Stafford water, of Mississippi. This water is good for various chronic diseases. Mr. Walter Boyken, of Dallas, was cured of diabetes. Call and try a drink of this curative water.

On last Thursday evening, Aug. 30, the thrilling drama, "Down the Black Canon," was ably rendered at Heard's opera house, by McKinney's best amateur talent. The young people labored diligently to prepare themselves to give the citizens of McKinney a treat and they had the pleasure of realizing their most sanguine hopes. The characterization was superb, the wild west scenes were enacted by each of the amateurs in a way that would have done credit to a Bill Cody and in way that caused a general clamor of those present for a repetition of the drama some time in the near future, which was done Monday evening to a fair sized house considering the meetings and other attractions in the city. The proceeds of the entertainments were donated to the Ladies Cemetery association, for which the young people have the hearty thanks of every citizen interest in caring for, and beautifying our city cemetery.

Mighty Forces Overcome Great Obstacles!

Grand Results are Achieved Only by Special and Powerful Efforts

Experience, Money and Time

——Are the forces that are being brought to bear by——

THE MISSISSIPPI STORE!

Our very best efforts are being put forth in every way to foster and further the interests of customers as well as ourselves. We are getting in a complete and a very

Large Stock in all Departments

And we are going to offer extraordinary bargains in the way of goods. WE ARE SELLING:

22 yards Cotton Checks, $1.
20 yards Mattress Ticking, $1
20 yards Cotton Flannel, $1.
3 yards all wool filled jeans, $1.
Boys Cloth Hats only 15c each.
Boys Wool Hats, a good wide brim, only 25c each.
Men's Seamless socks 5 c pr.
25 yards Oil Red and Indago dress prints for $1.
14 yards good, heavy drilling for $1.
20 yards best Calico (any day) for $1.

Good Quality Check Ginghams, 20 yards for $1.
20 yards Dress Ginghams for $1.
Extra fine quality Satines only 10c yard.
10 4 Brown Sheeting 15c yd.
All wool Red Flannel 12 1 2c yard.
Ladies' fast black Hose 5c pr
Children's school Shoes, sizes 5 to 11, solar tip at 75 c pr. In 12 to 2, $1.

Gent's Dress Shoes, all sizes, only $1.
Boys Shoes from 75c to $2
Men's Brogans only 50c pr.
The best line of Men's 2 00 2.50, and $3 00 shoes on earth
☞Our stock of shoes and Hats is not excelled in North Texas.
We are selling Boys Knee Pants at 25c pr.
2 piece Suits only 75c.

Our Clothing Stock Will be Complete

About Sept. 15th, and you will make a mistake if you do not give us a call before buying your Fall and Winter Suit.

Our Dress Goods and Millinery Dpt.

Will be supplied with all the latest and most stylish things in the market and it is entirely useless to pay fabulous and fancy prices for Fine Dress Goods and Millinery for we can suit you at popular prices.

Miss Ida Cummins, our Milliner for the past five years, will return from the Market Sept. 10th, and she will be thoroughly posted on all the latest "fads" of Northern Fashion.

Our Mr. Murphy will remain in the market until about Sept. 20th. Our stock has been and will be bought under the influence of the Senate-Wilson bill, which means a Saving of about 30 per cent. There is no doubt but what we are in shape to offer you Better Bargains than any house in McKinney or North Texas.

If we had space to quote prices throughout our entire stock, it would only give you a faint idea of how cheap we are selling goods for you must see them to appreciate their value. Come on to the Mississippi Store and you will be treated right. Respectfully.

GEO. MURPHY & COMPANY.

Collin county invites worthy immigrants from every state to enter her borders where a generous citizenship, a rich soil and a salubrious climate will welcome them.

You will find all kinds of canned meats and fruits at Berry & McDowell's grocery store.

Go to Berry & McDowell for the best 25ct broom made.

Wash boards, well buckets, molasses kegs, crocks, jars and water buckets at Berry & McDowell's, just west of the Foote House.

Yoe & Co's. old time maple syrup, the best in the world at Berry & McDowell's.

Best California honey and all kinds of preserves, jams, and canned goods. See us, just west of the Foote House.
BERRY & MCDOWELL.

Go to Berry & McDowell for your sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, Bacon, hams and breakfast bacon.

For the best brands of tobacco and cigars go to Berry & McDowell's.

A scrap—High prices vs Tommy Jones, is going on now in McKinney in which Tommy is pesseling the face off his cheeky old adversary.

Labor day is only observed once a year, but low prices prevail at Tommy Jones' every day in the year.

The people are determined to have uniform school books in the county, also to have advantage of the low prices at Tommy Jones'

Read THE DEMOCRAT and hand to your neighbor.

On the first page of this issue can be seen a picture of our court house and a list of our business firms. Those who wish to inform their friends in other states something about our city and county should call AT ONCE and leave the addresses with us and we will forward the papers without extra charge for postage. You can get papers for 5cts per copy or 6 for 25cts.

Many who are not supscribers will receive a copy of this issue of THE DEMOCRAT. If you wish to hear weekly from one of the best cities, of one of the best counties of the grandest states of the American union, just send one dollar to us and get the best local paper in existence one year.

Dr. Browder had an appointment to speak at Bethany last Satupday but he had an invitation to meet Congressman Bailey in joint discussion at Gainesville on that date. In justice to Dr. Browder we will state he reluctantly gave up the Bethany appointment to gratify the urgent demand of his Cooke county friends to meet Mr. Bailey, which he did to the great discomfort of the eloquent congressman.

Precinct Call.

Melissa, Tex., Aug. 29, 1894.

Populists of Precinct No. 3 are requested to meet at Anna on Saturday, Sept. 15, for the purpose of nominating precinct officers. Let all turn out.

J. F. CAVE, C'h'n

We hope that every reader of THE DEMOCRAT will, after reading his paper, hand it to some neighbor to read, as a sample copy, especially this issue.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected.

Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver
Neuralgia, Troubles,
Constipation, Bad Blood
Malaria, Nervous ailments
Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

Aldridge and Munger Gin Ledgers at R. T. Seay's bookstore.

On painting and paper-hanging don't fail to see R. T. Seay.

T. J. Melton & Sons have a well assorted stock of fancy groceries.

SCHOOL SEASON AT HAND, and you can as usual find anything needed at R. T. Seay's bookstore.

Public Spaking.

John Doyle, candidate for local representative from this county, will speak at the following places and times:

New Hope,	Monday,	Sept. 10
Milligan,	Tuesday,	" 11
Viney Grove, No. 2,	Wednesday,	Sept. 12
Illinois S H:	Thurs.	" 13
New Life,	Friday,	" 14

Remember A. T. Wilson & Co.

Parks' Sure cure is a positive specific for women who are all "run down" and at certain times are troubled by backaches, headaches, &c.

Smith Bros.

Keep on hand fresh drugs patent medicines of all kinds Also toilet articles of any description; in fact, everything in the drug line. Call and see them, east side of the square.

M. B. Rexrode wishes to say to the public that he is now handling the Packard, Waterloo, Miller and Sterling organs, all of which are good substantial organs. Guaranteed for five years. Terms easy. Discounts for cash.

You will always find a well assorted stock of country produce at T. J. Melton & Sons.

Farmers, Attention!

Do not make any contracts for selling your cotton seed until you see T. D. Emerson, who will positively save you money. He represents the Southern Oil Co. of Houston, Texas, the largest in the south.

☞See the Mathushek.

Finest and best assorted line of fine perfumes, combs, brushes, cutlery and fancy goods in the city at living prices, for sale by Herndon.

Polly says the Nickel Store is in it to stay during both hard and flush times.

Don't fail to see the Sterling organ.

☞The Waterloo is all right.

We can save you money on wall paper, paints and oils at
CITY DRUG STORE.

When you want anything in the Paint or Wall paper line don't forget R. T. Seay.

Polly invites you to call at the Nickel Store,

Wall Paper, Wall Paper.

Latest patterns with prices to suit everybody at
CITY DRUG STORE.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Everybody is invited to call at the Nickel Store to examine goods and prices.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by Irwin and Fant druggist, McKinney, Tex.

Don't fail to call on us when you are in need of groceries.
T. J. MELTON & SONS

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeny Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Cough, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by Irwin & Faut, Druggist, McKinney, Tex.

Ask for the Miller organ.

The Sherman, Shreveport & Southern railroad will sell round trip tickets to Musgrove Springs, Texas, until Oct. 31 good for 30 days at one and one third fare.

W. T. Scott, one of the leading merchants of Pilot Point says: "My wife has been in extreme bad health for over three years, her weight was 115 pounds when she began taking Dr. W. J. Thurmond's Blood Syrup. She took only four bottles and now weighs 147 pounds and her health is entirely restored. She had tried many different remedies as well as several physicians without relief. I Recommend it to all. Sold by R. E. Bristol and J. B. Dodson.

Go to A. T. Wilson & Co. for the best and cheapest groceries.

A cup of Parks' Tea at night moves the bowels in the morning without pain or discomfort.

T. J. Melton & Sons have just received a nice line of Blank's fancy candies.

When you need first class drugs, call at J. B. Dodson's new drug store, North side of public square.

School books and school supplies in great variety at R. T. Seay's bookstore.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. $4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $3.00 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE. $2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES. $3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes,

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

W. P. SUTTLE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. A. CALDWELL, ALBERT J. CALDWELL.

CALDWELL & CALDWELL,

PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS

Office over Wylie & Baldwin's.

Special attention given to the Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat. Rectal and Veneral diseases **A Specialty.**

Albert J. Caldwell can be found in office day and night.

H. L. Pearson,

Dental Surgeon

Office north side square, over Aron's store. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of nitrous oxide gas.

I. E. WEBB,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
McKinney, Tex.,
Office over Collin County Bank.

Residence West Louisiana Street North of Public school building.

A. T. Wilson & Co. have placed screen attachments to the doors and windows of their business house.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

R. E. Bristol Druggist.

☞The Packard is the best.

Free ice water for the public at A. T. Wilson & Co.

Cure Your Catarrh for $1.00

One bottle of Dr. W. J. Thurmond's Catarrh Cure will cure 90 cases out of a 100 of the most aggravated form of Catarrh and colds in the head. Sold by R. E. Bristol and J. B. Dodson.

I want your Wall paper and Paint trade. Consult your interest and see me. R. T. SEAY.

M. B. Rexrode wants to sell you a Mathushek Piano, the best Piano in this market. Guaranteed for five years.

Call at the Nickel Store when you want real bargains.

Campaign meals for democrats, populists and republicans at A. T. Wilson & Co.

Don't Suffer with That Horrible

Catarrh when one bottle will cure you None genuine without photograph and signature of Dr. Thurmond on each bot. Sold by R. E. Bristol and J. B. Dodson.

Wall Paper and Paints.

Largest stock ever brought to McKinney. Call and see before purchasing, at
CITY DRUG STORE.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

$100 Reward for any case of Constipation, indigestion, rheumatism or any blood disease that W. J. Thurmond's Blood Syrup will not cure. Sold by R E. Bristol and J. B. Dodson.

Pure drugs, patent medicines wines, liquors, wall paper and paint at
CITY DRUG STORE.

M. B. Rexrode will sell you the Imperial Bicycle, the best in the market. He also sells the Eclipse which is a good runner. Terms easy. Discount for cash.

You can get anything you want in drugs, medicine, paint, oils and liquors at H. C. Herndon's drug store.

Get your meals at A. T. Wilson & Co., proprietors of the Star Restaurant.

Farmers, Attention!

Do not make any contracts for selling your cotton seed until you see T. D. Emerson who will POSITIVELY save you money. He represents the Southern Oil Co. of Houston Texas the largest in the south.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea —the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

ALLIANCE DIRECTORY.

COUNTY ALLIANCE.

President, M. N. Stroup, Verona, Texas.
Secretary, Miss Sallie Stroup, Verona Texas.
Rowlett, Oct, 17, 1894.

SUB-ALLIANCES.

Bethany Alliance meets First and Third Saturday nights in each month. President, S. M. Hart, Secretary, Mrs. E. C Forbes.

Josephine meets Saturday night before 2nd and 4th Sunday in each month. B. F. Ivy, Pres., Josephine, Tex. C. C. CARLISLE, Josephine, Tex.

Nevada Alliance meets Saturday night before the First and Third Sundays in each month. J. W. YOUNGER, Pres. J. L. PUCKETT, Sec. Nevada, Tex.

Altoga Alliance meets 1st and 3rd Friday nights in each month. R. P. MONGER, Pres., Altoga, Tex. R. C. ROUSE, Sec, " "

Roseland Alliance meets each 2nd and th4 Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m. S. L. BRADSHAW, President. W. F. PRICE, Secretary. Anna, Tex.

Rowlett Alliance.—Time of meeting Saturday night before the 2nd and 4th Sundays. R. T. QUISENBERY, Pres. McKinney, Tex. W. T. HALE, Sec'y. McKinney, Tex

New Hope Alliance meets 2nd and 4th Fridays 4:30 p. m. J. B. Jett, Pres. McKinney, Tex R. A. Bailey, Sec'y. McKinney, Tex.

Verona Alliance meets 2nd and 4th Thursday nights in each month. A. C. STROUP, Pres, Verona, Tex. SALLIE STROUP, Sec'y. " "

Copeville Alliance, No. 855, meets on 1st and 3rd Saturday nights at 7 p. m. W. S. Cox, Pres., Copeville, Tex. W. T. Thompson, Sec., " "

Stinson School House Alliance, No. 659, meets 1st and 3rd Saturday nights in each month at 7 p. m. J. F. Stinson, Pres. H. C. Gannaway, Sec. Parker, Tex.

St. Paul Allianee, No. 630, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday nights in, each mon , at 7 p. m. J. J. CATO, Pres.; J. W. CHAPPELL, Sec. St. Paul, Tex.

Cedar Alliance meets Friday night before full moon in each month and two weeks thereafter. J. L. Mays, Pres. J. R. Self, Sec., Merrit, Texas.

Maxwell Alliance meets Saturday nights before 2nd and 4th Sunday in each month. President, W. F. Bedell. Sec'y. R. L. Boggess.

Willow Springs Alliance meet the 1st and 3rd Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m. in each month. R. W. Hickey, Pres. ——— Sec'y. Postoffice, Lucas, Tex.

Sister Grove Alliance meets at the Illinois School House on the 2nd and 4th Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Recer, Pres. W. H. Slater, Sec'y,

Midway Alliance meets every 1st and 3rd Friday nights in each month. J P Miller, Pres., Verona, J A Spaugh, Sec'y, Farmersville,

McKinney Alliance No. 3949 meet the 1st and 3rd Tuesday nights in each month. G. M. D. Williams, Pres, J. H. Painter, Sec'y. McKinney, Tex.

Bishop Alliance meets every 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 2 o'clock p. m. W. B. Harden, Pres., McKinney, Tex. G. B. Kindell, Sec'y., McKinney, Tex.

Each Secretary of Sub-Alliances should send in names of officers and time of meeting and have them recorded. Ed.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. J H Wofford, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. ——— superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Rev. G. A. Russell pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30.

METHODIST.

Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:15 p. m., Rev. Morris pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30.

CHRISTIAN.

Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Elder Terrell pastor. Sunday school every Sabbath to 9:30 a. m. P. Harris, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30.

BAPTIST.

Preaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:45 p.m., Rev. Baten pastor. Sunday school Sunday morning at 9:45 o'clock. T. C. Perry. superintendent

Masonic Directory.

St. John's Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M. meets the 4th Saturday night in each month. E. H. BOWLBY, W. M. R. F. DOWELL, Secy.

Haggai Chapter No. 53, R. A. M. meets the 4th Monday night in each month. C. H. WYSONG, H. P. W. M. BAGLEY, Secy.

McKinney Order Eastern Star Chapter No. 61 meets the 2nd Tuesday night in each month at Masonic hall. MRS. M. E. WILEY, Worthy Matron. W. M. BAGLEY, Secy.

Defiance Lodge, No. 28, K. of P. meets every Tuesday evening at Castle Hall, East Va., St., west of postoffice

Calendar of District, County and Commissioners Court of Collin County.

DISTRICT COURT: Hon. J. E. Dillard Judge.
Court convenes 1st Mondays in January and June of each year.
COUNTY COURT: M. G. Abernathy, Judge.
Court convenes for civil, criminial and probate business. 1st Monday in March; 3rd Monday in May; 4th Monday in July; 2nd Monday in Oct. and 2nd Monday in December of each year.
COMMISSIONERS COURT: Convenes 2nd Mondays in February, May, August and November of each year.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS EACH WAY OVER THE

Houston & Texas Central Railroad.

ELEGANT CHAIR CARS ON DAY TRAINS.

THROUGH SLEEPERS.

Between Dallas and San Antonio via Hearne and Austin.

Through Sleepers between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis via Dallas and Denison. Superior Route to points in the Southeast via Houston and New Orleans. Write or call on H. & T. C. agents for information.

C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager. M. L. ROBBINS, G. P. & T. Agent. G. A. QUINLAN, Vice-President.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

The Best Waterproof Coat in the WORLD!

SLICKER

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if the Fish Brand is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

Your Stomach Distresses You

after eating a hearty meal, and the result is a chronic case of Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, or a bilious attack.

RIPANS TABULES

Promote Digestion, Regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Purify the Blood, and are a Positive Cure for Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, and all other Diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver and Stomach. They act gently yet promptly, and perfect digestion follows their use.

Ripans Tabules take the place of an Entire Medicine Chest, and should be kept for use in every family.

RIPANS TABULES

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

As Large as an Egg.

The man from Port Huron was giving the reporter an item of news.

"Yes," he went on after saying he had something to tell, "we had quite a storm up our way the other day."

"Any rain?" inquired the reporter.

"Some, but it was the hail I wished to speak about."

"Much hail?"

"I don't know whether you would call it much or not, but there wasn't a hailstone fell that wasn't bigger than an egg."

"Come off," dissented the reporter, "did many fall?"

"Millions of them."

"You must be a hailstone liar," suggested the reporter.

"No, I'm giving you the straight truth."

The reporter still had his doubts.

"What kind of eggs?" he ventured.

"Fish eggs," smiled the Port Huron humorist, and the reporter made him pay for the cigars.

The populists of the Galveston district nominated a gentleman by the name of McBride. McBride is a former citizen of Nebraska, is an ex-congressman of that state and at one time was state treasurer. He is a strong man.

People's Party Texas Platform, 1894.

1. We heartily indorse the principles enunciated in the people's party platform adopted at Omaha, July 4, 1892.

2. We declare the people's party to be an anti-monopoly party and reiterate our opposition to the monopolization of the natural resources and public utility by individuals or corporations for speculative purposes,

3. We declare the monopolies of land, money and transportation to be the fruitful sources of social and industrial injustice, inequality and wrong, the parent of monopolies from whichall lesser monopolies spring, and to the end that these monopolies and their baneful consequences may be removed we advocate as appropriate measures of relief:

1. The abolition of all private banks of issue of every character, whether state or national.

2. The construction, ownership and operation of railroads by the government to the extent necessary to control and regulate rates.

3. The governmental owner ship and operation of all telephone and telegraph lines.

4. The free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver upon the ration of 16 to 1.

5. The issuance by the government of full legal tender paper money upon some system or plan which, while securing flexibility, shall so regulate the volume of the currency as to limit it to the actual needs of business.

6. We condemn emphatically the issue of gold bonds in time of peace to meet current expenses of the government.

7. We favor the building of the Nicaragua canal under proper treaty stipulation; provided it is built, owned and operated by our government in proper co operation with Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

8. We declare that the doctrine of a tariff for revenue is wrong in principle and we specially condemn the policy of free-raw material while manufactured goods are protected,

9 All lands heretofore granted to individuals or corporations in which the grantees have not complied with the conditions of the grants should be forfeited to the state for homestead purposes,

10. No alien ownership of land should be allowed in Texas.

11. Corporations should not be allowed to own more land than they actually use in the prosecution of their business.

12. We favor an effective system of public free schools for six months in the year for all children between the ages of 6 and 18 years and that each race shall have its own trustees and control its own schools.

13. We demand the adoption of a uniform series of text books for the public schools to be furnished by the state at cost.

14. We demand an amendment to our state constitution authorizing the loaning of our public school funds, not otherwise invested, upon lands of the people of this state with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and the amount of money.

15. We demand reformation in the punishment of convicts, that convict labor may be taken out of competition with citizen labor; that convicts be given intellectual and moral instructions and that the earnings of the convict above the expenses of keeping shall go to his family.

16. We demand a free vote and an honest count.

17, We demand an efficient lien law that will protect the artisan, mechanic, laborer and material man.

18. we demand that all county officers receive fixed salaries not to exceed in any case $2000 per annum net, and that all fees shall be turned into the general fund.

19. we demand the establishment of a state bureau of labor.

20. we favor the creation of a state board of arbitration to adjust all differences between corporations and employes.

21. we demand that the commissioner's courts shall not be allowed to contract a debt against a county for more than $5000 unless the same be ordered by a majority vote of the county.

22. we demand the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and that they be made legal in Texas tender for all debts,

23. we demand a sufficiency of good money to supply the wants of trade, and believe that $50 per capita is required.

24. we demand such amendment of the vagrant laws as will prevent the prosecutions as criminals of industrious laboring men while in a condition of enforced idleness.

25. while believing that government ownership offers the only complete and satisfactory solution of the railroad question, we nevertheless favor the continuance of the commission, but demand that the commissioners shall be elected by the people and that the law shall be administered in a spirit of fairness to all parties.

26. we demand that the state provide sufficient accommodations for all its insane without discrimination in color.

27. we favor proportional representation.

28. we declare the people's party to be in favor of local, self-government and the enjoyment by the individual of his natural rights to the greatest extent compatible with the good of society.

29. we favor such amendment to our constitution and tax laws as will secure the assessment of lands and improvements separately.

30. we favor a modification of the laws of limitation as to real estate, to the end that the titles to lands may be quieted

31. we demand the enactment of a law declaring eight hours to be a legal day's work, except in domestic and agricultural affairs.

Miss Mary Desha, a sister of W. C. P. Breckinridbe's dead wife, has written a letter for publication in which she arraigns the silver-tongue Kentuckian in scathing terms, and makes a pathetic appeal to ex-confederates to vindicate the memory of her dead sister, whom they loved, by retiring to private life the man who disgraced her.

A disastrous cloud-burst occurred near Uvalde, Tex, on the night of the 30th ultimo. Six bodies of persons drowned were recovered. Much damage was done to live stock, fences, bridges, etc.

Staying qualities are all right, but they do not take the place of going qualities.

A gang of ten counterfeiters were arrested at Bodcaw, Nevada Co., Ark., on Aug. 31.

E. D. McNitt, a man having both legs off near the knees and one hand gone with the exception of the thumb, horribly murdered Mrs. Rosa Martin, at Bonham, Tex., on the night of the 29th by cutting her throat from ear to ear with a razor, and ended his own miserable life in the same manner. Insane jealously was the cause of his terrible deed.

D. B. Culberson was nominated by the democratic congressional convention at Paris on Aug. 31.

The following is a list of the nominees of the recent state republican covention at Dallas: For governor, W. K. Makemson, of Williamson; for lieutenant governor, R. B. Rentfro, of Cameron; for attorney general, J. A. Hurley, of Hopkins; for comptroller, G. A. Tomlinson, of Tarrant; for treasurer, G. W. Lowden, of Taylor; for commissioner of the general land office, Ed Anderson, of Travis; for superintendent of public instruction, A. H. Colwell, of Brazos; for chief justice of the supreme court, J. M. McCormick, of Dallas; for associate justices, C. H. Maris, of Cameron and C. O. Harris, of Runnels; for judges of the court of criminal appeals, W. K. Homan, of Grayson, Henry Terrell, of Bexar and C. G. White, of Smith; for chairman of the state executive committee, Dr. John Grant, of Grayson.

PRODUCTS AND PRICES.

VOLUME OF MONEY NEEDS INCREASING.

McKinney, Tex., Aug. 28, '94.

The political skeleton of the democrat party of Texas is now uncovered and there is no mistaking the character of the same.

The McKinney Enquirer, a democratic paper, says that three fourths of the Texas democracy is in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. Every candidate nominated by the primaries received the endorsement of the voters with the expressed understanding that they would work for the complete restoration of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. These leaders have proved treacherous to their instructions. Now, how can they stand on a platform promulgated by George Clark? Delegates were manipulated by the use of momey, whisky and railroad passes sufficient to force a gold standard—Cleveland platform on the democracy of Texas, which Reagan, the Old Roman, refused to stand on. The local county candidates have denounced Clark and Cleveland on every stump. They have made free silver a hobby. Now the recent Dallas platform has left them without that hobby. They are asked to support Culberson, who claims that many of them are getting too large salaries and who advocates the knocking off ex-officio allowances. The crow is surely coming.

The democratic party has issued gold bonds in time of peace and at a time when we had $157,000,000 in silver in the United States treasury in bullion and $27,000,000 in coin. Cleveland acknowledged that this silver was passing as money but advocated its redemption in gold. Every sane man knows that we owe fifty gold dollars to every gold dollar in the United states. Free silver democrats who have endorsed the second Turner Hall platform should inform us where this gold is to come from. Since the gold basis has restored "confidence" the farmers' products bring less than the cost of production, and live stock will bring not more than one half what it would before "confidence" was restored on a gold basis.

I have just returned from Missouri and I found that horses and mules were selling there for not more than one-fourth as was realized two years ago. Wheat 35 cents to 40 cents per bushel, laborers begging for work. There are in the United States 2,000,000 people almost starving in this land of plenty.

The answer to this condition is "overproduction." If this be so then the blessings of Heaven in giving us health and seasons is a curse. We should pray to God to send a drouth over our land so that nothing could be raised, thus restoring plenty and peace,

In regard to overproduction of silver, Judge T. J. Brown, in a public speech in McKinney, said: "I would to God that every ounce of silver in the world was dumped into the United States." I agree with him and we will be on the dumping ground and will dump our wheat off at $1.50 per bushel and cotton at 12 cents per pound; which will cause all property and labor to rise in the same proportion. Bring interest down to two per cent. and farmers will be able to redeem their mortgages and will no longer be held in serfism. This condition is just what gold advocates do not want. This usurous gang say that unlimited coinage of silver will flood the country with the white metal and destroy our commerce. Not one of them can or will tell you just how much silver there is in the world. If the world's supply of silver was dumped upon the United States to-day it would only give us $107 per capita. If there is a gold standard or crow eating Hoggite in the state who denies this latter statement let him come to the front and offer his correction.

JOHN JOHNSON.

HON. T. J. TILSON,

He Severs His Connection With the Democratic Party,

And Comes Over to the Peoples Party. The So-Called Democratic Party of fraud and Violated Pledges.

Merrit, Tex., Aug. 29.—Editor Independent: Since the action of the recent democratic state convention at Dallas, committing the state democracy to the iniquitious, destructive, parallyzing and undemocratic methods and policies of Grover Cleveland, I am forced to "throw up the sponge." I have been a democrat all my life and have contended and battled for democratic principles ever since I have been old enough to take an interest in politics, and I expect to continue to contend for the pure principles of democracy; but I find that in order to do this I am forced out of the so called democratic party. Policies that have always been practiced and advocated, and principles that have underlaid the foundation and constitute the strong bulwark of the democratic party, have been ruthlessly torn down, trampled upon, ignored and disregarded by this so-called democratic administration.

The financial policy of the fathers of democracy has been cast to the moles and the bats, and the British financial policy, that policy that has enslaved the civilized world, has been set up in its stead. The recognition of gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and the admission of both to the mints without discrimination against either metal, are no longer democratic principles. When I remember how earnestly and incessantly the democratic party has in the past advocated the principles of "free coinage" of both gold and silver, and how vigorously we have denounced the republican party for demonetization for the last wenty years, and when I remember how our democratic orators two years ago proclaimed "free silver and told us the Chicago platform pledged the party to this principle, and when I remember that as soon as this party got in full control of this government, they not only ruthlessly disregarded this pledge, but absolutely reversed its meaning, demonetized silver, destroyed its standard quality, and now have the impertinence, gall and effrontery to ask an honest democrat to endorse such treachery.

Again this administration has ruthlessly trodden under foot, and with all the avidity of a military despot, that fundamental principle of democracy, "states rights," that principle that has ever been the strong bulwark—the vaunted watchword and proud motto of the democratic party, without being requested by the legislature or the executive of the state, he has, contrary to the constitution, sent his military cohorts into the states, setting aside the civil or state authorities and transforming himself into a usurper of a more pronounced type than Oliver Cromwell.

It is true that the federal election law has been repealed, but I submit that the acts of Mr, Cleveland in forcing troops into sovereign, independent states without being solicited, and contrary to the constitution, is more appalling to liberty-loving people, and the precedent more dangerous to the rights and liberties of the masses than all the federal election laws that have ever been placed upon our statute book.

And yet, strange as it may appear, the democratic party of the great state of Texas has unconditionally indorsed these acts, and pledges itself to vindicate, uphold and defend them. The party has made these acts their acts, and asks the people to rally to its support. I do not believe an honest democrat can do it without being guilty of gross deception, without being stung with the remorse of an outraged conscience or feeling the enkindling fangs of a mental hell. For one, my right arm will shrink, palsied from its sockets, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth before I would dare attempt such a thing. The democratic party stands before the country today as the party of violated pledges. It pledged us the coinage of gold and silver indiscriminately and gave demonetization of silver. It pledged the repeal of the state bank law and didn't do it. It told the people a tariff for protection was a fraud, robbery and unconstitutional, and yet they voted for a bill distinctively and acknowledgely protective, thereby committing fraud, robbery and perjury. And the state democracy has indorsed these acts and ask the people to support it. For one, I sever my connection with and allegience to this party of fraud and violated pledges, this party that has arrayed itself against the interest of the masses and espoused and championed the cause of the corporations and money powers, and I shall henceforth cast my fortune with, and labor for the success of "The People's Party," with the hope that peace, justice and prosperity may brood over our beloved country.

Respectfully,

T. J. TILSON.

THE CARY SAFE CO., Ltd.,

MANUFACTURERS UNDER EXCLUSIVE PATENTS OF THE CELEBRATED "CARY" FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE VAULTS, ETC.

CARY PATENT SCREW DOOR BANK SAFE.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT WORLDS FAIR.

250 to 266 Chicago St.
217 to 249 Scott St.,
Buffalo. N. Y.

F. EMERSON, President. T. T. EMERSON, Vice-President. T. H. EMERSON, Cashier.

First National Bank

OF M'KINNEY, TEXAS.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS - - $125,000.

Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities in Europ
First-class paper discounted.
DIRECTORS: Francis Emerson, T. T. Emerson, T. H. Emerson
Jno. L. Lovejoy, C. H. Welch,
Business hours—9, a. m. to 4 p. m.

CANDIDATES ATTENTION!

The Campaign has opened and you will always find your friends at

A. T. Wilson & Co's.

RESTAURANT and GROCERY,

TAKING THEIR MEALS AND BUYING

GROCERIES!

I AM NOW A MAN!

Chicago, Oct. 5, 1893.
"I was troubled with emissions and varicocele, and had been sexually weak for seven years. During the last four years I tried every remedy that was sold and got no relief for any of my troubles until I took CALTHOS—it cured and restored me and I am now a man." [Extract from one of thousands of letters received by us.]

AS HE WAS. AS HE IS.

We will send you the marvelous French preparation CALTHOS free, by sealed mail, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP All Discharges and Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, and RESTORE Lost Vigor.

Use it & pay if satisfied.

Address VON MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, O.

THE Queen and Crescent ROUTE.

To the NORTH AND EAST

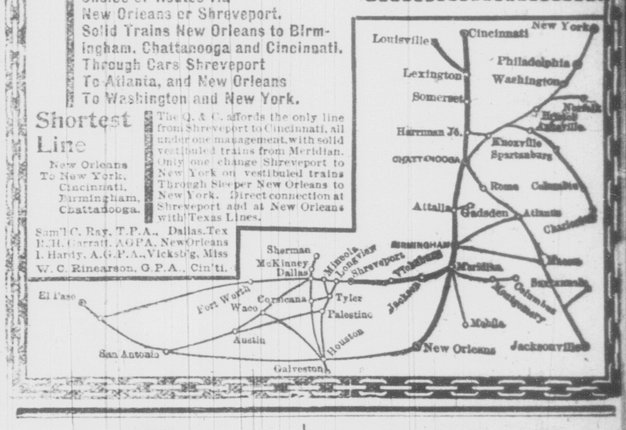
Choice of Routes via New Orleans or Shreveport.
Solid Trains New Orleans to Birmingham, Chattanooga and Cincinnati.
Through Cars Shreveport To Atlanta, and New Orleans To Washington and New York.

Shortest Line

New Orleans To New York, Cincinnati, Birmingham, Chattanooga.

The Q. & C. affords the only line from Shreveport to Cincinnati, all under one management, with solid vestibuled trains from Meridian. Only one change Shreveport to New York on vestibuled trains Through Sleeper New Orleans to New York. Direct connection at Shreveport and at New Orleans with Texas Lines.

Sam'l C. Ray, T.P.A., Dallas, Tex
E.H. Correll, A.G.P.A., New Orleans
L. Hardy, A.G.P.A., Vicksb'g, Miss
W. C. Rinearson, G.P.A., Cin'ti.



THE M K AND T RAILWAY. MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

TO ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST

Wagner Palace Buffet Sleeping Cars
—AND—
FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.
—FROM—
All Points in Texas
—TO—
St. Louis, Kansas City
—AND—
CHICAGO.

Here close connection is made with fast trains of Eastern and Southern Lines, making the M. K. & T. the best Line to NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BUFFALO, MONTREAL AND ST. PAUL.

The "Katy" now gets into St. Louis over its own rails, it being the only continuous line from deep water to ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY and HANNIBEL; SERVICE UNSURPASSED. Information cheerfully furnished by

JAMES BARKER, Gen'l Pass. & Tkt Agt, ST. LOUIS, MO.
W. C. CRUSH, Gen'l Pass & Tkt Agt DENISON, TEX.

Summer Excursion Tickets AT LOW RATES VIA THE COTTON BELT ROUTE TO THE SPRINGS AND MOUNTAINS OF TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, VIRGINIA and the CAROLINAS, TO THE LAKES AND WOODS, OF WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN AND MINNESOTA, TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, AND ALL THE Prominent Summer Resorts IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For rates, routes, time tables and all information necessary for a summer trip, address any Agent of the Company.

A. A. GLISSON, Traveling Pass'r Agent, FT. WORTH, TEX.
S. G. WARNER, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Lines in Texas, TYLER, TEX.
E. W. LaBEAUME, General Pass'r and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.

GULF COLORADO —AND— Sant Fe Railway.

SANTA FE ROUTE.

The Texas Trunk Line

DAILY TRAINS —TO— CHICAGO via Frisco Line and Saint Louis and via Purcell and Kansas City, Vestibule Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars are operated on all Santa Fe through Trains.

W. A. TULEY, T. P. A. Dallas,
W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A. Galveston

We hope our friends throughout the county will aid us in procuring new subscriptions to THE DEMOCRAT.

T. J. Gore, the blind orator from Mississippi, will deliver a populist speech at Dallas Friday night, Sept. 7.